

Fuel prices go up today

AMMAN, Nov. 6 (Petra) — Prices of petrol, kerosene, diesel oil and fuel oil will go up as of Saturday in accordance with a defence order issued today by Acting Prime Minister Salem Massa'leh. High octane petrol will sell for 190 fils per litre up from 180 fils; regular petrol will be 160 fils a litre up from 150 fils, kerosene will be 60 fils a litre, diesel oil 60 fils a litre and fuel oil 50 fils a litre. Commenting on the government's decision to raise the prices, Undersecretary of the Ministry of Industry and Trade Mohamad Seleh Al Hourani said that it came as a result of a decision on by OPEC countries to fix the price of a barrel of crude oil at \$34, which entails increasing the price of Jordan's imported crude by JD 12 million a year.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تيمز نيوز سياسيه وصحفيه عن المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية "الراي"

Today's Weather

It will be fair and slightly warmer, with light and variable winds, changing to southeasterly moderate. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly fresh and seas calm.

	Overnight low	Daytime high
Amman	7	21
Aqaba	16	27
Deserts	6	21
Jordan Valley	14	26

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 19, Aqaba 26. Humidity readings: Amman 39 per cent, Aqaba 34 per cent.

Volume 6, Number 1802

AMMAN, SATURDAY NOVEMBER 7, 1981 — MUHARRAM 10, 1402

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

Submarine drama ends

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 6 (Agencies) — Ten days after it ran aground in restricted Swedish waters, the Swedish navy today handed over a Soviet submarine to the commander of a Soviet flotilla waiting outside Sweden's territorial limit, navy officials said. The transfer capped the sharpest post-World War II diplomatic clash between the Soviet Union and its neutral Baltic neighbour. The Swedish government released the aged Whiskey-class submarine No. 137 and its crew of more than 50 men at 1025 GMT — despite the disclosure yesterday by outraged officials that it was probably carrying nuclear-armed torpedoes.

U.S. reassures Rabat of support in fight against Polisario

RABAT, Nov. 6 (A.P.) — A high-level U.S. military delegation led by Assistant Defence Secretary Francis West ended a three-day visit today with a renewed assurance of American backing for Morocco in its war against the Polisario Front movement. A similar assurance was given by the new U.S. ambassador, Joseph Verner Reed, in presenting his credentials to King Hassan II. In a statement at Rabat airport, Mr. West stressed the American view that the Polisario's recent escalation of the war was likely to obstruct King Hassan's proposal for a ceasefire and a referendum among the disputed territory's 100,000 inhabitants.

Fahd to go to U.S. December 1

JEDDAH, Nov. 6 (A.P.) — Saudi Arabian Crown Prince Fahd will visit the United States Dec. 1 for Middle East peace talks with President Ronald Reagan, the English-language newspaper Arab News reported in its issue appearing Saturday. The paper said that, by Dec. 1, Prince Fahd will have obtained some response from the Arab summit conference on his eight-point Middle East peace blueprint. The summit is scheduled for Nov. 25 in Fez, Morocco.

Mideast solution should be sought at Arab summit, Iraqi president says

BEIRUT, Nov. 6 (R) — Iraqi President Saddam Hussein was quoted today as saying the right place for any solution to the Middle East crisis was an Arab summit conference. President Saddam was replying in an interview with the Paris-based weekly magazine Al Watan Al Arabi to a question on Iraq's attitude to Saudi Crown Prince Fahd's peace plan. The interview was quoted by the official Iraqi News Agency. "What is important for Iraq is not the search for a relatively better alternative for Camp David or any other plan," he said in a reference to the Egyptian-Israeli Middle East accord. "There should be a search with an open mind and an active presence of the Arab conscience for the most valid attitude from the historical and actual viewpoints. The most valid attitude is that on which all the Arabs, including the PLO agree in a healthy climate and open mind," he said.

Kurdish party joins forces with Bani-Sadr

PARIS, Nov. 6 (R) — Iran's powerful Kurdish Democratic Party (KDP) has formally joined forces with the exiled Iranian National Council of Resistance (NCR) to fight the Khomeini regime in Tehran, according to a letter received here today. The NCR was set up by former Iranian president Abol Hassan Bani-Sadr and Mujahideen guerrilla leader Massoud Rajavi after they fled into exile in France last July. The letter said that after discussions with NCR leaders, particularly on the subject of Kurdish autonomy, the party had decided to join forces with the NCR.

Carrington's remarks on EEC role in Sinai draw fire from Israel

TEL AVIV, Nov. 6 (Agencies) — Israeli government officials expressed annoyance today at remarks made by British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington, on possible participation of the European Economic Community (EEC) in a Sinai peacekeeping force. Prime Minister Menachem Begin said last night that the British and Europeans "could stay at home" if unacceptable conditions were linked to their participation in the force that will patrol the Sinai after Israel hands it back to Egypt in April.

Lord Carrington told a news conference in Saudi Arabia yesterday that if the EEC decided to take part in the force it would be "on the basis of seeing the return of Arab territory to the Arabs and on no other basis."

The statement followed remarks by several Arab states and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) that European involvement in the Sinai force would be implicit backing

for the Camp David agreements between Egypt, Israel and the United States which are opposed by many Arab countries.

"If Lord Carrington thinks he can set conditions for British or European participation in the force, he is mistaken and we will not accept them," one Israeli official said.

All Israeli newspapers today prominently featured reports from Washington that U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig had objected to Lord Carrington's critical remarks on the Camp David process.

They reported that Mr. Haig had summoned the British ambassador yesterday to express his objections and had also spoken to a meeting of American Jewish leaders.

"The participants in the meeting were surprised at the vehemence of Mr. Haig's remarks against Lord Carrington," the Jerusalem Post correspondent in Washington reported.

Sharon lashes out at Saudi Arabia

TEL AVIV, Nov. 6 (Agencies) — Defence Minister Ariel Sharon, apparently firing another salvo in Israel's campaign against Saudi-American ties, was quoted today as saying he now views Saudi Arabia as a "confrontation state." Israel's state radio said Mr. Sharon's decision stemmed not only from "concern" over the Reagan administration's approval of the sale of the Saudis sophisticated military equipment, but also to express Israeli doubts about Washington's commitment to the Camp David accords.

A spokesman for the defence minister refused to either confirm or deny the radio report, and would not comment on the inten-

Tehran puts out Afghan solution

LONDON, Nov. 6 (R) — Iran is to demand the total withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan and their replacement by an Islamic peace force, Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister Mohammad Lavasani said today. The official Pars news agency quoted Mr. Lavasani as saying full details of an Iranian plan to solve the Afghan crisis would be made public within the next few days. Mr. Lavasani, who recently returned from talks with Pakistani officials in Islamabad, was quoted as saying: "We ask for the unconditional withdrawal of these forces (the estimated 85,000 Soviet troops) from Afghan territory prior to anything else."

Mr. Lavasani said today that an attraction of the Iranian plan for Moscow would be that it would guarantee that the departure of Soviet troops would not mean opening the door to Western powers.

Haddad quits

TEL AVIV, Nov. 6 (Agencies) — Saad Haddad, the renegade Lebanese major who leads the Israeli-backed rightist militias in South Lebanon, resigned today, a right-wing radio station in South Lebanon reported.

Maj. Haddad, named Lt. Sharbel Barakat as his successor, the privately-owned Voice of Hope radio said.

No reasons were given for the resignation of the major, who, encouraged and supported by Israel, has led several thousand militiamen during the past several years of fighting against Palestinian commandos in South Lebanon.

Two years ago he proclaimed a narrow strip of territory running along the Israeli frontier as "free Lebanon" and said he did not recognise the authority of the Beirut government. He pledged to fight against the presence of Syrian peacekeeping troops in Lebanon.

The radio said he thanked the Israeli government for the aid it had been giving to his force.

Maj. Haddad broke away from the Lebanese army at the height of the Lebanese civil war in 1976, and with Israeli help, built the 200-troop Marjayoun garrison into a force of 2,000. When Israel withdrew from the six-mile-deep border enclave after its 91-day invasion in 1978, it turned control of the area over to Maj. Haddad.

King: Arabs united in search for peace

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein has affirmed that there are no divergent stands, no extreme or moderate attitudes, but only one unified Arab stand seeking a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East based on the legitimate rights of the Palestinians and the return of Jerusalem to Arab sovereignty.

Speaking at a press conference here yesterday evening, King Hussein said Jerusalem is an occupied territory which should be returned to Arab sovereignty because of its importance to all believers in God. There can be no peace without the return of Jerusalem as the Holy City symbolises peace, he declared.

His Majesty said his talks with American leaders dealt with Middle East developments over the past few years and Jordan's stand with regard to these developments as well as contacts with international bodies and the United States before and after the U.N. Security Council Resolution 242. In his press conference, King

Hussein reviewed events in the Middle East region since 1967 up to the late Egyptian president Anwar Sadat's visit to occupied Jerusalem which the King said came as a painful surprise, coming at a time when efforts have been under way for forming a joint Arab delegation, including the Palestinians, to conduct peace negotiations.

"It seems that the world does not understand the Arab stand vis-a-vis the Middle East issue," the King said.

"In fact," he added, "there are no divergent stands, no extreme or moderate attitudes but only one Arab stand seeking to achieve a just and durable peace."

"I discussed these issues with the American administration and pointed out that there could be no peace through the usurpation of other nations' land," King Hussein said.

"I have also pointed out to the American leaders that the recent events in the Middle East and Egypt in particular, came as a result of Israel's attitude and the pressure Israel exerted on Egypt causing Sadat to deviate from the Arab policy," the King said.

The Egypt-Israeli problem is the least complicated problem, he added, since the major problem lies in granting the Palestinians their rights in their homeland including Jerusalem.

King Hussein warned that the Middle East region is restless and the situation there is dangerous. I have a feeling that Israel plans to internationalise the Arab-Israeli conflict, he said.

The Arabs, the King added, want to preserve their own character and identity in order to maintain good relationship with world nations and to keep their region free from world conflicts.

"I hope to come out of this visit convinced that there is a real possibility for the United States to reconsider its position and adopt an attitude that existed four years ago when the Arabs were dealing with the United States as a superpower wishing to achieve justice, and committed to a constructive policy. His Majesty said.

Washington has been supporting Israel with the purpose of attaining certain gains and U.S. leaders used to say that a strong Israel will be an asset for world peace, King Hussein pointed out. "I have always opposed this view," he added.

PLO and recognition of Israel

In reply to another question, King Hussein said that "we now

face a problem because the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) is being asked to recognise Israel, something that does not seem logical, since Israel does not recognise the PLO neither does she recognise the Palestinian people's rights in their homeland." The PLO, he said, should be included in any efforts to achieve peace.

"I have found a great deal of warmth and readiness to listen to the Arab views in my talks with the U.S. leaders, King Hussein said. "I can say that the picture now is quite different from that a year ago since a powerful American administration can display a better understanding of the Arab views."

In fact, the doors are no more closed as they were under Pres-

ident Carter and his administration which, King Hussein said, displayed no sufficient flexibility. "The picture is now different, but though I do not voice excessive optimism in this respect, I feel there is a possibility of a new beginning and a positive one too."

Asked about Saudi Crown Prince Fahd's eight-point peace plan, and whether it was discussed in the meetings with U.S. leaders, King Hussein said that he did not, since he was not requested by Arab leaders to do that. Yet, he said, he felt the plan includes principles adopted by Arab summit conferences and previously supported by the United Nations.

However, he said, the whole subject will be discussed by the forthcoming Arab Summit so it can get unanimous Arab support.

Hussein, Noor arrive in Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 6 (J.T.) — Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor arrived here late last night after concluding their state visit to Washington. They were seen upon departure from the American capital by the American Secretary of State Alexander Haig and senior American officials as well as the Jordanian ambassador to the United States and embassy staff.

During his stay in Los Angeles, King Hussein is scheduled to address the World Affairs Council.

'Useful, fruitful and constructive,' Badran sums up King's U.S. talks

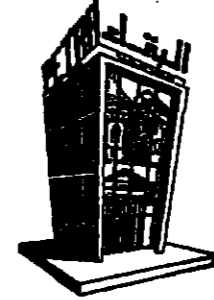
WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein's visit to the United States has been "useful, fruitful and constructive," Prime Minister Mudar Badran said in a statement here last night. He told the Jordan Radio and Television correspondent it is hoped that the visit will open new avenues of constructive work and a fresh start of bilateral cooperation different from previous ones. King Hussein and his accompanying delegation have found an open-minded president who has displayed a better understanding of the Middle East situation and its true dimensions, Mr. Badran said.

He expressed hope that the King's visit to the United States will bring about a real change in Washington's stand which, he said, had been greatly in favour of Israel under the previous administration.

"We hope to witness a fair attitude adopted by the United States in its capacity as a superpower," the prime minister added.

In his talks with the American leaders, Mr. Badran said, King Hussein has voiced Jordan's rejection of allowing the Arab World to be a stage for superpower rivalry.

This announcement appears as a matter of record only



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Managers

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Participants

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Citibank N.A.
Cairo Amman Bank
Jordan Gulf Bank
Housing Bank
Industrial Development Bank

Jordan National Bank S.A.
Arab Land Bank
Arab Jordan Investment Bank
Bank of Jordan Ltd
Grindlays Bank Ltd

Agent Bank

ARAB BANK LTD

Amman

November 1981

RICARDO

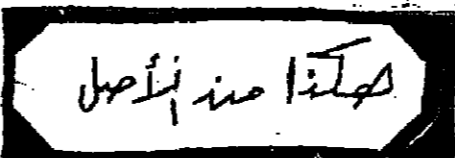
TOP GIFT SHOP

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PERFUMES

Shmeisani, Grindlays Bank Building, opposite (ELBA)



NATIONAL

Who should study what?

Major headache at community colleges

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the third of a series of articles in which Dina Matar looks into Jordan's proliferating community colleges. In the first two, published on Wednesday and Thursday, the system's growth and its purposes were discussed and the credibility of community colleges was questioned. Today, students' preferences for their fields of specialisation are analysed.

AMMAN — Some 500 female graduates of community colleges — previously known as teachers training institutes — have been jobless for the past two years, and all of them have teaching diplomas. In 1981, 1,700 female teachers graduated from various community colleges in the country. Although the actual number of unemployed female teachers is still unknown, the Ministry of Education predicts that the number has more than doubled during last year.

The problem is expected to worsen in 1982, when as many as 3,000 female teachers are expected to graduate from community colleges in the summer.

The dilemma of finding suitable jobs for this vast number of potential manpower has caused the Ministry of Education a major headache. The graduates, most of whom are committed to join the ministry's teaching corps under the scholarship law, have been virtually doing nothing except brood over their troubles since they cannot take on another job without the ministry's consent.

The awareness of the importance of education has become more noticeable in the Jordanian society, especially with the initiation of more community colleges in all parts of the country. Even in areas as far as Aqaba and Ramtha,

high school students jump at any chance to continue their education. This year, thousands of applications have flooded community colleges and the Ministry of Education — and rumours of possible unemployment have

done little to quench the students' thirst for the acquisition of more knowledge.

At Alia Community College alone, about 3,000 applications were made this year. Most had to be rejected, since, according to the college's plan, only 600 new students should be accepted.

The Ministry of Education has taken great pains to enlighten the applicants, especially the females, about the hazards of joining teachers training programmes; but it seems that all efforts have been wasted, says a distracted registration official at the Ministry of Education.

"Females prefer teaching to any other profession, due to the restrictions of Jordanian society," she told the Jordan Times.

For male applicants, the situation is reversed. The Ministry of Education is trying to induce more males to join teachers training programmes because there is a shortage in the number of male teachers in the country.

The shortage has become so acute recently that planners at the Ministry of Education have envisaged a new plan of employing female teachers in boys schools — an unheard-of concept a few years ago. But, until now no action has yet been taken to finalise this idea.

And, in a bid to attract more male students to the teaching profession, the ministry has put forward more incentives for the students. Most can study on scholarship basis, and they are provided with a bountiful monthly allowance by the ministry.

Community colleges themselves are taking a part in solving the problem. Many community colleges have introduced more profession-oriented fields of study this year, and most newly-opened colleges have geared their programmes to graduate professionals — both males and females — to meet the increasing demands of Jordan's development plans.

Secretarial science, design, business, accountancy, management and other programmes (for girls) and engineering, paramedical sciences and business studies (for boys) run side by side with teachers training programmes.

Community college female students prefer secretarial science, design, business, accountancy and management, while the males opt for engineering, paramedical sciences and business studies.

According to an analysis of application forms submitted to one community college in Amman, most of the male applicants preferred professional studies, like engineering, to teacher training programmes. For the girls, there has been an obvious change in attitudes: About 60 per cent of the girls opted for professional studies, to in preference of teachers programmes.

But, at the Ministry of Education, where the final go-ahead for the acceptance of students is sanctioned, the situation is in

shambles. The great number of applications and people asking about whether they have been accepted or not, has turned the community college department into something like a battlefield.

For the students themselves, the situation is promising, and in interviews with the Jordan Times, many of them seemed satisfied with the system of community colleges.

Miss Sahar Barjass, a first-year student of mathematics at the Arab College in Amman said that she enjoys the lessons very much.

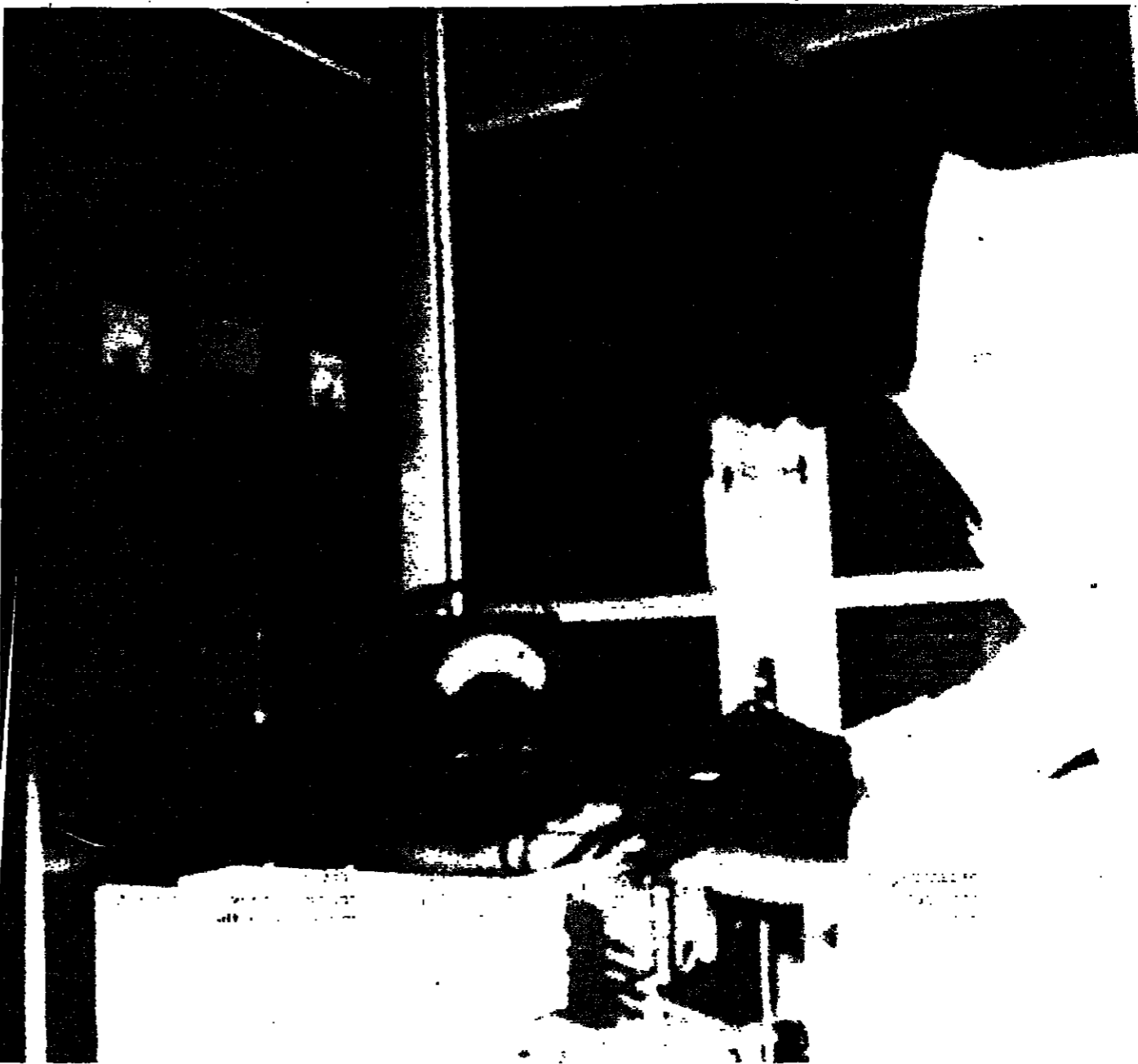
"However, I do not want to become a teacher, not because I will not find a job, but because I do not like it," Miss Barjass said she had to enrol in the mathematics programme simply because "my parents would not allow me to study any other profession."

But, other girls felt differently. For Miss Fatima Tawiq, another first-year student of business administration, her choice of this field is closely linked to her future aspirations and wishes. "I want to work and, if I have the chance, I will continue my education at the

university," she said.

As many officials at the Ministry of Education say, this scholastic year would be a turning point, for the college administrators, the ministry itself and the students. One of them said that although the community college concept implies they are democracy colleges, "we have to give in sometimes."

"Not because it is an experience that we cannot cope with, but because it is still a new experience which would likely have some dikes in its way," he said.



JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION

CHANNEL 3

5:30 Koran
5:45 Cartoon
6:00 Children's Programme
6:25 Buck Rogers
6:45 Local Programme
7:10 Programme on Agriculture
7:30 News in Arabic
8:30 Arabic Series
9:30 Local Programme (Documentary on Amman)

10:15 Arabic Play
11:00 News in Arabic
11:10 Film Continues

CHANNEL 6

6:00 French Programme
7:00 News in French
7:30 News in Hebrew
8:20 Comedy: Yes, Minister
9:00 Documentary
9:30 Saturday Variety Show
10:00 News in English
10:10 Feature Film "Mystery of Marie Roget"

RADIO JORDAN
855 KHZ, AM & 99 MHz, FM

7:00 Sign on
7:01 Morning Show
7:30 News Bulletin
7:45 Morning Show
10:00 News Summary
10:30 Eternal Jerusalem
11:00 Sign off
12:00 News Headlines
12:05 Pop Session
13:00 News Summary
13:05 Radiothèque
14:00 News Bulletin
14:10 Instrumentals
14:30 Over a Cup of Tea
15:00 Concert Hour
16:00 News Summary
16:05 Instrumentals
17:00 Old Favourites
17:30 Melody Time
17:30 In Concert
18:00 News Summary
18:30 Play of the Week
19:00 News
19:30 Top Twenty
20:30 Morecambe and Wise Show
21:00 Classical Music
22:00 Close down

BBC WORLD SERVICE
639, 720, 1143 KHZ

GMT
04:00 Newsdesk 04:30 Guitar Workshop 04:45 Financial News 4:55 Reflections 05:00 World News: British Press Review 05:15 About Britain 05:30 New Ideas 05:40 Book Choice 05:45 The World Today 06:00 Newdesk 06:30 Ray Moore's Album Time 07:00 World News: News about Britain 07:15 From the Weeklies 07:30 The French Minute 07:45 Network U.K. 08:00 World News: Reflections 08:15 Peckles' Choice 08:30 A Taste of Hummi, Irish Style 09:00 World News: British Press Review 09:15 The World Today 09:30 Financial News 09:40 Look Ahead 09:45 Science in Action 10:15 About Britain 10:30 Michael Stragoff 11:00 World News: News about Britain 11:15 New Ideas 11:25 The Week in Wales 11:30 Meridian 12:00 Radio Newreel 12:15 Anything Goes 12:45 Sports Round-up 13:00 World News: Commentary 13:15 Network U.K. 13:30 Golden Treasury 13:45 From the Promenade Concerts 14:00 Saturday Special 14:15 Britain's Daily Newspapers 14:30 A Taste of Hummi, Irish Style 15:00 Radio Newreel 15:15 Saturday Special 16:00 World News: Commentary 16:15 Saturday Special 17:00 News Summary 17:02 Saturday Special 17:45 Sports Round-Up 18:00 World News: News about Britain 18:15 Radio Newreel 18:30 Play of the Week: Beyond the Pale 19:30 Ray Moore's Album Time 20:00 World News: Commentary 20:15 Good Books 20:30 Arrows of Time 21:15 The Waltz 21:30 People and Politics 22:00 World News: From our own Correspondent 22:30 New Ideas 22:40 Reflections 22:45 Sports Round-up 23:00 World News: Commentary 23:15 Letterbox 23:30 Meridian

VOICE OF AMERICA

GMT
03:30 The Breakfast Show: news on the hour and 28 min. after each hour 17:00 Weekend 18:00 Special English: news/words and their stories, feature, short stories 18:30

New York, New York 19:00 News and This Week 19:30 Press Conference USA 20:00 Special English: news/words and their stories 20:15 Music USA (Jazz) 21:00 Weekend

AMMAN AIRPORT

NOTE: The following airport arrivals and departures are provided to the Jordan Times by the Alia information department at Amman Airport, Tel. 92205-6. They should always be verified by phone before the arrival or departure of the flight.

ARRIVALS:

7:40 Cairo (EA)
8:55 Aqaba (EA)
9:30 Kuwait (KAC)
9:45 Karachi, Dubai (BA)
9:50 Doha, Bahrain (BA)
10:00 Abu Dhabi (EA)
10:10 Beirut (EA)
10:45 Abu Dhabi (SA)
11:05 Riyadh (SV)
11:40 Cairo (EA)
15:35 Kuwait (KAC)
16:30 Cairo (EA)
17:15 New York, Vienna (BA)
17:25 London (BA)
17:25 Copenhagen, Athens (SK)
17:30 Bucharest (ME)
17:40 Copenhagen, Athens (SK)
17:55 Cairo (EA)
18:00 London (BA)
18:45 Paris (AF)
19:05 Amsterdam, Athens (KLM)
19:10 Cairo (EA)
19:50 Frankfurt (ME)
20:30 Beirut (MEA)
23:40 Cairo (EA)
23:55 Baghdad (BA)
24:00 London (BA)
01:00 Cairo (EA)

DEPARTURES:

6:15 Frankfurt (LH)
6:30 Beirut (EA)
6:35 Paris (AF)
7:00 Agaba (EA)
8:35 Cairo (EA)
9:25 Beirut (MEA)
10:00 Frankfurt (ME)
10:45 Vienna, New York (BA)
11:10 Madrid, Casablanca (BA)
11:20 Tripoli, Tunis (BA)

11:30 Cairo (EA)
11:45 Geneva, Brussels (SR)
11:45 Athens, Zurich (SR)
12:00 Riyadh (SV)
12:40 Cairo (EA)
12:45 Cairo (EA)
13:30 Paris, London (BA)
16:30 Kuwait (KAC)
19:00 Kuwait (KAC)
19:30 Jeddah (SV)
19:45 Baghdad (BA)
20:00 Cairo (EA)
20:15 Abu Dhabi, Dubai (BA)
20:30 Cairo (EA)
01:00 Cairo (EA)

EMERGENCIES

DOCTORS:

Amman: 74023
Elias Msh 74023
Awni Hawamdeh 77665

Zarqa: 81923
Farah Al Aqrabi 81923

Irbid: 2927
Hani Gharaybeh 2927

PHARMACIES:

Amman: 36730
Al Salam 77526
Samih 72110
Al Watan 72110

TAKIS:

Qahir 30857
Karak 68761
Ambsagador 64660

CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre 41520
British Council 36147-8
French Cultural Centre 37009
Goethe Institute 41993
Soviet Cultural Centre 44203
Spanish Cultural Centre 24049
Turkish Cultural Centre 39777
Hayat Arts Centre 65195
Husseini Youth City 67181
Y.W.C.A. 41793
Y.W.M.A. 64851
Amman Municipal Library 36111
University of Jordan Library 84355/84366

SERVICE CLUBS

Leas Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1:30 p.m.

Leas Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 1:30 p.m.

Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2:00 p.m.

Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.

MUSEUMS

Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m.-4 p.m., Sunday to Friday. Closed on Saturdays. Tel. 64240.

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Rouman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 23316.

Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169.

Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed on Tuesdays.

Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Muntazah, Jabal Luweibdeh. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed on Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.

PRAYER TIMES FOR THURSDAY

Fajr 4:35
Sunrise 5:58
Dhuhr 11:20
'Asr 2:21
Maghreb 4:41
'Isha 6:40

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

Saudi riyal 98.4/99.1
Lebanese pound 72.4/73.3
Syrian pound 57.5/58.3
Iraqi dinar 693/700
Kuwaiti dinar 1192.2/1198
Egyptian pound 347/352
Qatari riyal 92.5/93

UAE dirham 91.6/92.1
Omani riyal 973/980
U.S. dollar 334/336
U.K. sterling 626.4/630.2
W. German mark 150.8/151.7
Swiss franc 185.1/186.2
Italian lire

(for every 100) 28.2/28.4
59.9/60.3
136.6/136.8
60.7/61.1
89.1/90.4
146.1/147

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Ambulance (government) 75111
Civil Defence rescue 61111
Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency) 36381-2
Municipal water service (emergency) 37111-3
Police headquarters 39141
Najdeh roving patrol rescue police, (English spoken) 24 hours a day for emergency 21111, 37777
Airport information (ALIA) 92205/92206
Jordan Television 73111
Radio Jordan 74111

Firstaid, fire, police 199
Fire headquarters 22000
Cablegram or telegram 18

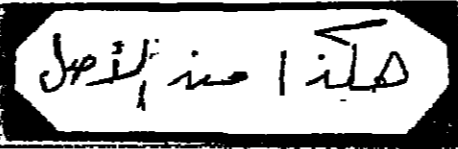
Telephone:

Information 12
Jordan and Middle East trunk calls 10
Overseas radio and satellite calls 17
Telephone maintenance and repair service 11

MARKET PRICES

Tomatoes	170	110	Beans	340	280
Eggplant	150	100	Bananas	260	200
Potatoes (imported)	150	120	Apples (Golden)	220	180
Marrow (small)	160	120	Apples (Starken)	210	150
Marrow (large)	100	80	Water Melons	110	90
Cucumber (small)	150	120	Lemons	140	100
Cucumber (large)	100	80	Oranges	250	200
Okra (Green)	330	280	Oranges (Shamouti)	150	100
Muloukhiyah	110	80	Grapes	380	300
Hot Green Pepper	100	60	Cauliflowers	200	160
Sweet Pepper	140	100	Tangerine	200	150
Cabbage	150	100	Pears	500	400
Onions (dry)	110	90	Bonani	160	120
Green onions	300	200	Olives	340	250
Garlic	800	700	Carrot	200	150
Gusva	260	200	Dates (red)	170	130
Spinach	220	180	Dates (black)	150	200

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NATIONAL

Parliamentary team returns from China

AMMAN, Nov. 6 (Petra) — A delegation from the Upper House of Parliament, led by Mr. Daifallah Al Humoud, returned to Amman last night after a visit to China, where its members attended a parliamentary conference on population and development.

The Jordanian delegation submitted to the conference several proposals, which included a call for the formation of an Asian parliamentary federation to be charged with implementing resolutions of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, and the establishment of an Asian fund to carry out projects in cooperation with the U.N. Fund for Population Activities.

The delegation met in Peking with the Chinese foreign minister, who paid tribute to His Majesty King Hussein's efforts to serve Arab causes and the cause of world peace.

Yemeni aide here

AMMAN, Nov. 6 (Petra) — North Yemeni Minister of Information Hassan Al Lawzi arrived here today with a message to His Majesty King Hussein from President Ali Abdullah Saleh.

Vanessa Redgrave in Jordan: outspoken actress with a cause



AMMAN, Nov. 6 (J.T.) — British actress and producer Vanessa Redgrave, now on a four-day visit to Jordan, this evening screened Occupied Palestine—a documentary she has produced on the Palestine problem—at the Professional Associations Complex. Miss Redgrave, who plans to discuss the film with Ministry of Information officials, met Acting Minister of Information Saleem Arar yesterday. In an interview with the Jordan Times, to be published on Sunday, Miss Redgrave said she had been accorded a "fantastic welcome" in Jordan. (Staff photo by Yousef Al 'Allan)

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Crown Prince tours phosphate mines, inaugurates new digger

KARAK, Nov. 6 (J.T.) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, during a visit yesterday to the Jordan Phosphate Mines Company's (JPMC's) mines in Al Hasa and the Wadi Al Abiad, inspected the mines, examined production and transportation processes and officially inaugurated the first giant walking dragline in the Middle East at the JPMC's Al Hasa mine.

Prince Hassan's first stop was at Wadi Al Abiad, where he met with Mine Director Ahmad Mubayadin, officials and workers. The Crown Prince listened to a briefing on the mine's production and work on a project to expand the mine, designed to raise its production capacity to 2 million tonnes by the end of 1982.

In 1979, its first year of operation, the mine produced 300,000 tonnes, which increased the next year to 1.1 million tonnes. It is expected to produce 1.5 million tonnes by the end of this year, Mr. Mubayadin said. Phosphate deposits at the Abiad site, he said are estimated at 52 million tonnes.

Afterwards, Prince Hassan made a tour of the mine's various sections and was briefed on their functions and on improvements recently introduced.

Prince Hassan's next stop was at the phosphate mines in Al Hasa, where he was briefed by its director and engineers on production processes. The Hasa mine is expected to produce 2.2 million tonnes of phosphates this year and 3.1 million by the end of next year, Prince Hassan was told.

While at the Hasa site, Prince Hassan officially inaugurated the mine's huge new Ransomes and Rapier walking dragline, the first of its kind in the region, which has been operating since March (see box). He met with British Ambassador to Jordan Alan Urwick, his aides and several British technicians supervising the technical work at the site. They too briefed Prince Hassan on the progress of work at the mines.

Prince Hassan later called at the

housing estate which has been built near the mine to house miners' families. He met with the directors of the mine's various sections, and urged them to coordinate their work with that of the Jordan Fertiliser Industries Company in Aqaba and the Arab Potash Company near the southern tip of the Dead Sea. Such coordination is necessary for the sake of developing Jordan's fertiliser resources, and to compete with other nations in the production and marketing of chemical fertilisers, Prince Hassan said.

He also stressed the need to train personnel capable of handling the different types of operations.



Crown Prince Hassan and his party inspect phosphate production facilities at Al Hasa on Thursday (Petra photo)

Prince Hassan also visited the Karak power station, and was briefed by its director, Mr. Adel Barbarawi, on the station's development since it went into operation three years ago with a capacity of two megawatts. The station now has a four-megawatt capacity, he said.

Prince Hassan was accompanied on the tour by Minister of Industry and Trade Walid Asfour, JPMC Chairman Abdul Wahab Al Majali, JPMC Director General Ali Nsour and Karak Governor Diyab Yousef.

NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

NRA prospects for cement plant

AMMAN, Nov. 6 (Petra) — The Natural Resources Authority (NRA) has completed work on the first phase of prospecting and preliminary studies to determine raw material deposits for a projected cement factory in the north of Jordan. An NRA spokesman said that raw materials for the new project have been found in the eastern desert region near the ancient Qasr Al Hallabat. The NRA will soon start drilling operations to determine the exact deposits found in that region, he said.

Hungarians due for aluminium talks

AMMAN, Nov. 6 (J.T.) — A Hungarian trade delegation is due here tomorrow for a two-day visit to Jordan. The delegation representing Metalimpex, the Hungarian metals export concern, will hold talks with Jordanian officials at the Ministry of Industry and Trade, and with businessmen, on ways of boosting Hungarian-Jordanian cooperation in the aluminium industry.

Professor to U.S. on lecture tour

AMMAN, Nov. 6 (J.T.) — Dr. Nabil Khairy from the University of Jordan's department of archaeology has left for the United States to deliver lectures at a number of American universities on recent archaeological excavations in Petra. He is making the trip at the invitation of the American Schools of Oriental Research.

Baghdad administrative confab set

AMMAN, Nov. 6 (J.T.) — Jordan's delegation to the second Arab summit on administrative development leaves for Baghdad tomorrow. According to the head of the delegation, Mr. Ali Khreis, the conference will discuss effective means for developing administration in the Arab World. He said he will submit a working paper to the conference dealing with Jordan's programmes over the past year in this area. The four-day conference is due to start on Sunday.

WHAT'S GOING ON

Exhibitions

* The British Council presents *Painting the Town*, a major exhibition of photographs of murals and other decorations on the interiors and exteriors of British buildings at the council centre in Jabal Amman.

* The Alia Art Gallery presents the *Contemporary Masters Exhibition*.

Amman Players

* are having their first meeting for their next production (in last January 1982) at 7:30 p.m. at the Jabal Luwbeidh theatre. Anyone interested please contact Kitty (tel. 65657), Jane (tel. 66846) or Diana (tel. 812044).

Film

* The French Cultural Centre presents *"La Femme de Jean,"* a colour film sub-titled in Arabic, at 7:30 p.m.

Remembrance Day Services

* on Sunday, 8 a.m. Holy Communion and 12 noon Remembrance Service, at the Church of the Redeemer (C. of E./Anglican/Episcopal), near First Circle, Jabal Amman.

ARE YOU...

Staging a play? Putting on a concert? Delivering a lecture? Organising any non-profit activity open to the public?

Do you have any kind of event to announce to the Jordan Times' readers? The What's Going On listing is always open to receive entries, preferably written ones, in English or Arabic... free of charge.

Entries should be received at the Jordan Times office, by hand or by mail, at least 24 hours before the scheduled event. Let us know!

Rural project to bring 26,193 telephone lines to north's towns, villages

MAFRAQ, Nov. 6 (Petra) — Several technical teams from the Telecommunications Corporation (TCC) have completed a general survey of cities and villages in the Irbid-Mafraq region that will be included in the rural communications project, Minister of Communications Mohammad Addoub Al Zaben said here today.

Dr. Zaben said that the teams have also located the sites at which automatic telephone exchanges, as well as microwave relay stations, will be set up.

Speaking at the end of a three-day tour of villages and cities in the Irbid and Mafraq regions, Dr. Zaben said that the communications project will make available 26,193 telephone lines, which can be increased later if necessary.

Dr. Zaben concluded his tour by visiting the desert towns of H-4 and H-5, where he looked into telephone and postal services. He also heard requests from the two towns' inhabitants.

The minister was accompanied on the tour by Under-Secretary of Communications Fares Sarayreh and several other officials from the ministry and the TCC, along with a technical team which took part in the survey.

Arab League committee meets on coordination among agencies

AMMAN, Nov. 6 (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, met here yesterday with Arab League Secretary General Chadli Klibi and the committee on coordination between the Arab League general secretariat and the directors of specialised Arab organisations, which began a two-day meeting here yesterday.

Prince Hassan called on the committee to shoulder the responsibility of enlightening the Arab public, not only on political and military issues, but also on social and economic problems facing their countries. He also wished the committee members success in their endeavours.

Speaking at the meeting, Mr. Klibi voiced appreciation to

Prince Hassan and the Jordanian government for hosting the committee meeting in Amman, and paid tribute to His Majesty King Hussein's efforts to support joint Arab action.

Also speaking at the meeting were a number of committee members. The meeting was attended by Acting Prime Minister Salem Masa'deh, Chief Chamberlain Ra'd Ibn Zaid, cabinet members and several other officials.

Mr. Klibi yesterday opened the meeting of the coordination committee, which is discussing a report on committee activities since the last session, a memorandum on the recommendations of its technical subcommittee and the problem of the duplication of Arab organisations' efforts.

In his opening address, Mr. Klibi said that the meeting bears particular significance, coming just before the 12th Arab summit conference in Fez. The Arab League's work cannot be successful unless there is close coordination among its various specialised organisations, Mr. Klibi said.

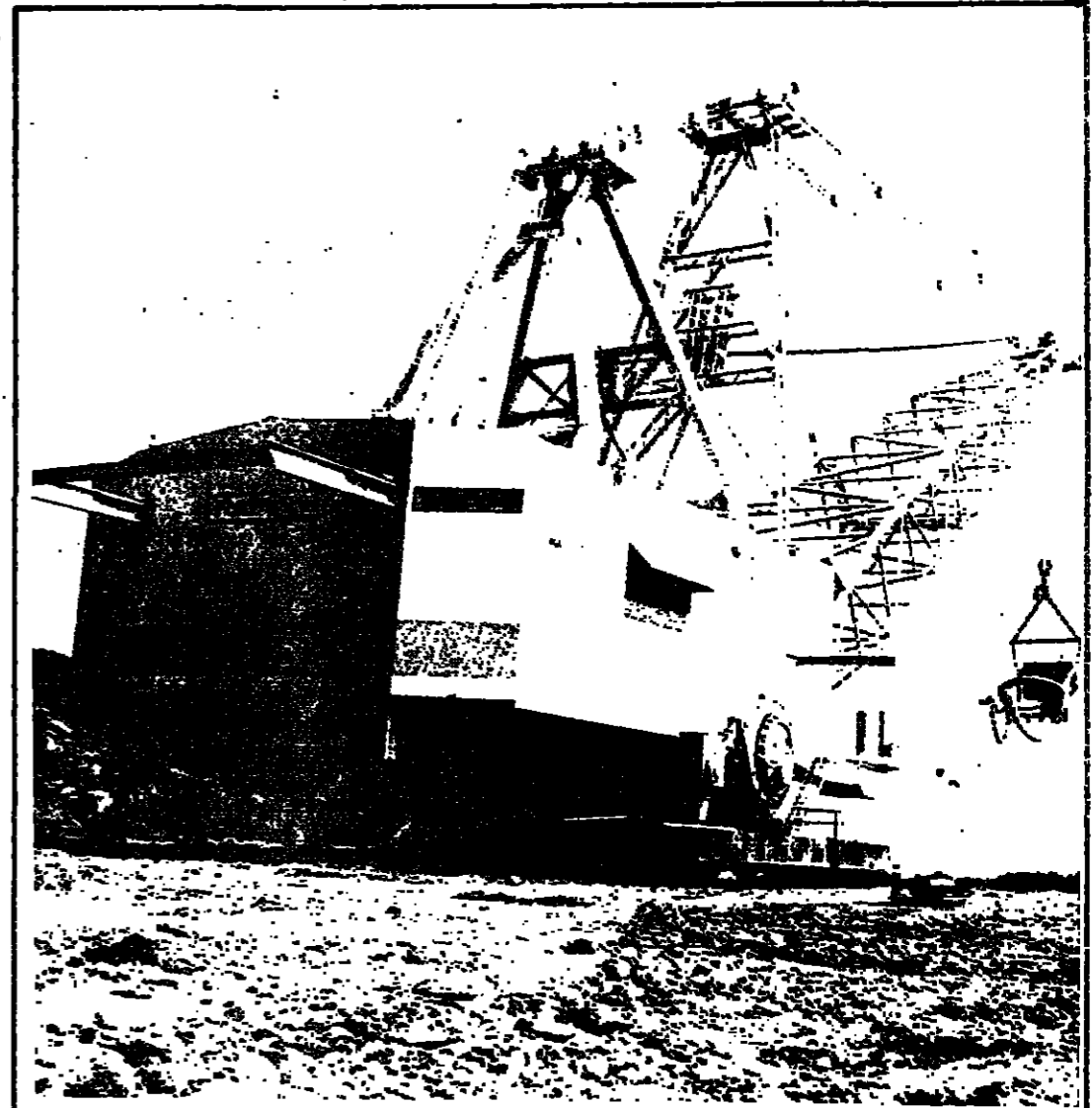
He added that any change of or amendment to the Arab League charter would come as a direct response to the need for adapting to new developments on the Arab and international scenes.

In all, representatives of 23 specialised Arab organisations and the Arab League General secretariat are participating in the meeting.

Mr. Klibi left Amman for Beirut today. He was seen off at the airport by Acting Foreign Minister Hassan Ibrahim.



Arab League Secretary General Chadli Klibi opens the Arab League coordination committee's two-day meeting on Thursday (Petra photo)



A Ransomes and Rapier walking dragline of the same type purchased by the Jordan Phosphate Mines Company. Scale is shown by the man and auto shown to the lower right of the huge machine (Photo courtesy of British embassy)

Story behind the phosphate company's new workhorse

AMMAN, (J.T.) — The Jordan Phosphate Mines Company's (JPMC's) new walking dragline, now in operation at the company's Al Hasa mines in southern Jordan, was designed and manufactured by Ransomes and Rapier of England. Required to work 24 hours a day, seven days a week for 355 days a year, the dragline — called "Son of the Desert" — is used to excavate overburden and expose the beds of phosphate, one of Jordan's prime resources.

According to a British embassy press release, the machine's boom stands as high as Nelson's Column in London and is as long as a football pitch, while its bucket, capable of containing half-a-dozen Range Rovers, can remove 1,000 tonnes of rock each hour. Well over 1,700 tonnes of component parts for it were shipped from the U.K. and erected on site.

The story of Son of the Desert, the release said, stretches back to January 1978, when the invitation to tender was issued worldwide. Ransomes and Rapier technical personnel visited the site to inspect conditions at first hand before preparing the quotation.

Competition for the order was fierce, but the contract was signed in November 1978 after executives from the JPMC had visited England to inspect Ransomes and Rapier's manufacturing facilities, and to view RAPIER walking draglines working on open-pit coal and ironstone mining.

Shipment of components began in June 1979 to Aqaba, from where they were transported by road 200 kilometres to the Hasa mine. The components were first trial-erected, then dismantled before shipping. The procedure reduces site erection time to a minimum by eliminating problems at the factory. Final erection was carried out under the supervision of Ransomes and Rapier personnel. To assist in erection, a 110-tonne capacity crawler

crane and a 15-tonne capacity, rubber-tyred site crane were supplied as part of the order. The machine began operation in March 1981.

The phosphate mines company's specification required a machine to work 24 hours a day, seven days a week for 355 days a year, removing overburden. The stipulated output was to average 939 bank cubic metres an hour, which is equivalent to 7.5 million bank cubic metres a year. This work has to be carried out in ambient temperatures ranging from seven to 43 degrees Centigrade.

To meet these requirements, Son of the Desert is fitted with a 95.6-metre boom, carries a 30.6 cubic metre capacity bucket and weighs approximately 1,750 tonnes. The maximum suspended load is 83.5 tonnes. Average thickness of overburden is 26.94 metres, and Son of the Desert can move nearly twice its own weight of overburden each hour to expose the phosphate.

Ransomes and Rapier Ltd. have been designing and manufacturing walking draglines since 1939, and have a worldwide reputation for the manufacture of high quality construction and mining equipment.

The erection of the dragline was carried out under a contract awarded by the JPMC to a joint venture of Costain Mining Ltd. of London and A.K. Dababneh of Amman. A further contract was awarded to the joint venture for the operation and maintenance of the dragline to excavate an initial 21 million cubic metres of overburden.

Costain Mining Ltd., a wholly owned subsidiary of the major U.K. overseas contractor Richard Costain Ltd., have been carrying out open-pit mining operations in many parts of the world for nearly 40 years. A.K. Dababneh is a first-class registered contractor in Jordan, and has been carrying out contract mining operations for the JPMC for some 15 years.

Jordan

MORNING STAR

MAZEN SHARAF

Advertising and circulation

Soviet-Japanese ties stalled at chilly impasse

By Todd Carrel
Associated Press

TOKYO — Top-level Japanese and Russian officials here agree that improving strained relations would be an economic and political boon for both countries, but neither side will lead the way to the bargaining table.

Soviet and Japanese sources in Tokyo, who asked not to be identified, agreed that bilateral relations are at one of the "chillest" points since the end of World War II. The Soviet source warned that the "American factor" was weighing an "unnaturally great" influence on Japanese foreign policy.

Tokyo's conservative government has received loyal support to the U.S. call for economic and political sanctions against Moscow after the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan in December 1979. Ties have also been badly frayed by a long, and increasingly bitter, dispute over four small islands claimed by Japan and held by Russia since World War II.

At a brief September meeting in New York, foreign ministers from the two nations took a tentative step to thaw the chill. Andrei Gromyko and Sunao Sonoda agreed to renew dialogue and begin an exchange of high-level officials.

But the Tokyo sources said no specific plan was worked out. Any optimism the Gromyko-Sonoda talks may have spawned

was suppressed last week when Soviet Education Minister Michail Prokofiev abruptly cancelled a trip here because he was granted a specific visa instead of diplomatic one.

Prokofiev, the first high-level Soviet official to visit Japan since the Russian intervention in Afghanistan, was to meet with political leaders on an unofficial visit at the invitation of a parliamentary group. The Japanese government said that since it was understood from the start that the visit was unofficial, it viewed the cancellation as "incomprehensible."

The Soviet source said "Japan has lost more than the Soviet Union" from the diplomatic wall built between the two countries. Any Japanese businessmen — who claim to have lost as much as half a billion dollars in contracts last year because of the economic sanctions — would agree with the assessment.

The Soviet source said his country wants to develop its natural resources and industrial capabilities in eastern Siberia and the Soviet Far East — an area ideally situated to receive Japanese cooperation.

When Japan stopped supplying what his country wanted, he said, the orders for port complexes and machinery went to Europe.

Because of the vast economic potential, some Japanese politicians are leaning toward easing trade obstacles to see whether economic cooperation will help

defuse political tensions, according to Soviet affairs specialist Hiroshi Teratani of Tokyo's Aoyama Gakuin University.

Although the Soviet Union's Far East military force has increased significantly in recent years, sources on both sides said some of Japan's rhetoric about a Soviet military threat is overblown.

The same sources said they were convinced that more trade and other bilateral contacts would benefit both nations. With two-way trade at \$4.7 billion last year, the Soviet Union was Japan's 16th largest trading partner.

But efforts to improve ties continue to stumble over four rocky islands. Japan insists that it will never discuss a peace treaty formally ending World War II hostilities between the two countries until Moscow consents to negotiate the northern territories issue — the fight over the islands historically the home of Japanese fishermen, but occupied by Soviet troops since 1945.

The Japanese proclaim they won't shelve the issue, and the Soviets maintain their position is "unchangeable."

The Soviet source said his country was "against a revision of the issues of World War II... the Japanese know our position very well."

He charged that the public campaign for return of the disputed territory has been "artificially stimulated."

BUSINESS HORIZON

Disappointing Arab support

By Fahed Fanek

DURING the recent large-scale debates over Jordan's five-year economic and development plan, Mr. Hamad Al Farhan, a prominent Jordanian, appealed to the prime minister to look into the development issue from a national and political perspective that can rise to the level of the challenges and the great Arab capabilities.

Mr. Farhan meant that the straightforward national stand which Jordan has been adopting, coupled with the present political realities of the Middle East and the availability of huge Arab financial resources, set the stage for Jordan to embark on a very ambitious development plan, with only limitation of the absorption capacity but with no worries about the availability of capital.

Apparently, the government of Jordan opted for such an ambitious national and political drive; and assumed that its projects to develop Jordan economically, socially and militarily, with the view of creating a strong and modern state, may have many difficulties to overcome; but lack of capital will not be one of these difficulties or obstacles, as "Arab financial support is no doubt coming in a big way."

This position was confirmed by the government's decision to refer once more the five-year plan to the National Planning Council to revise its contents in view of increasing its investments. The investments envisaged by the plan were actually raised at the last minute from JD 2,800 million to JD 3,300 million.

It is high time to examine this concept and determine whether it was based on unwarranted faith or wishful thinking. Arab oil-rich countries, or several of them, have not yet comprehended the importance of Jordan to the Arab Nation at large, from the economic, social and military points of view; and the necessity of providing generous support to Jordan, being the geographical and human buffer zone separating them from the Israeli centre of aggression.

To the contrary, we can even observe some interest by some Arab countries to weaken Jordan, and reduce its national and political role, leaving it needy by unequipped.

As a meaningful sign, we find that the public debt of the Jordanian government increased during last year by some JD 41.8 million in foreign resources and JD 47.5 million in international resources — a

total increase in government debt of around JD 90 million in one year. All indicators point out that the government will be obliged to borrow even more during the current year to meet its defence and development obligations. The amount involved does not represent more than the revenues of Arab oil for eight hours a year.

We are justified to wonder where the funds promised to the confrontation countries are; and where the funds allocated for the Arab decade of development are; and where the Arab economic strategy and the joint institutions of Arab economic integration are; and, more importantly, what is the price, demanded from Jordan so that they (the Arabs) become satisfied and accept to cover the basic needs of this striving country?

The Arab shortcomings in this respect are, or soon will be affecting Jordan's economic security; and will, if they persist, restrict its steadfastness and ability to discharge its great national responsibilities. We should not, therefore, keep silent and waiting. If Jordan's needs are not met, it could be the best way to help the enemy of the Arab Nation, and those guaranteeing the security and superiority of that enemy.

Facts of oppression

THE ISRAELI military occupation authorities in the West Bank have once again closed down Birzeit University indefinitely. This is not the first or last time they make such a move, neither against Birzeit University itself nor against the other institutions of higher education in the occupied Palestinian territories. The pattern of official Israeli harassment of Palestinian schools and colleges in the occupied areas has become too obvious for anyone to miss. It is an integral part of the broad, consistent Israeli desire to devitalize the occupied areas economically, educationally and politically to such an extent that the Palestinian human being finds himself or herself seriously contemplating moving out of Palestine in order to provide his or her family with life's most basic requirements — a job, schooling and a feeling that the future holds something slightly better than the present.

The official Israeli harassment of Palestinian universities has become so bad that a group of Israeli professors at Hebrew University felt compelled to investigate the situation themselves. Their report is being published in the Jordan Times in today's and tomorrow's issues. We urge our readers to study this report in light of the latest closure of Birzeit University, and to reflect on the full implications of the Israeli policy against Palestinian educational institutions.

Birzeit University has become a symbol, and it is upon the shoulder of symbols that the burden of resistance and struggle for human rights and dignity falls the heaviest. Birzeit has become known as a centre of Palestinian nationalism, because it is a special target of Israeli harassment and heavy-handedness. The world should know the facts.

The condition of universities in the occupied territories

Following is the first part of the full text of a report prepared by a committee of five professors at Hebrew University, who were called to discuss the condition of universities in the Israeli-occupied Arab territories. Members of the committee are Ruth Gavison (Law), Yehshua Kolodny (Geology), David Kretzmer (Law), Eliezer Rabinovitch (Physics), Menachem Yaari (Economics). The second part of the report will appear in tomorrow's Jordan Times.

1. Introduction

A group of academic faculty members met on December 7, 1980, to hear a report and discuss the condition of universities in the Occupied Territories. In the course of the meeting the claim was made that the military government published a number of orders regulating the status of academic institutions in the Territories (order 854), and engaged in actions related to these institutions, in a way which injures academic freedom to a degree far exceeding that dictated by security considerations.

Also under discussion were the negative reactions engendered in academic circles in Europe and the United States by those decrees and actions, and the lack of response to this issue by the Israeli academic community. At the end of the meeting the undersigned took upon themselves to work as a committee that would investigate all aspects of the problem and present their findings and recommendations to the Israeli academic community.

The report is written so that the recommendations (part 4) are self-explanatory; however, we recommend that this part be read in light of the detailed findings in the complete report.

2. Academic freedom, the military government:

One of the arguments brought up in the aforementioned meeting was that it is irrelevant to investigate infringements of academic freedom in territories under military government in which extensive security laws apply. There are, of course, restrictions which apply to all residents of the territories — those this committee is not concerned with nor does it pass judgement upon them.

The committee's point of departure was that the security situation and the existence of a military government do not necessarily imply the abrogation of academic freedom, and that we, as members of the academic community have a particular status and sensitivity as regards this freedom. Therefore, the committee decided to confine its investigation to orders and procedures directed especially at the academic institutions which apply restrictions to them over and above those which apply to the general population. We refer to restrictions in the following spheres: appointment of faculty members; student admission procedures; the organization of curricular and research programmes; selection of course material and the possession of suitable library and research material; finally, the ability to determine opening and closing dates of the institution. In addition we regard as an aspect of academic freedom and non-dependence the principle that academic recognition of an institution be made through academic considerations alone, and that an academic institution will not be required to be licensed by the administration.

3. The committee's mode of operation:

The committee held a series of meetings in order to clarify the points which we regarded as pertinent to an investigation. We would like hereby to express our thanks to the many people who gave of their time to meet with us. The committee met with persons who hold senior positions in the military government, or have done so in the past, in order to gather information about the academic institutions in the Territories, the background of the new legislation, and the integration of this legislation in the general policy of the administration. The committee met with two jurists from the Territories who explained the legal regulation of educational institutions in Jordan before 1967. We also met with members of the administrations, faculty and with student bodies of universities in the Territories, and visited the universities of Birzeit and Bethlehem. The findings of this report are based on all of these.

4. Academic institutions in the Territories:

Not every post-secondary institution is an academic one. For the purpose of the committee's work an "academic institution" was defined as that which fulfills the two following conditions:

- a) The conclusion of a course of studies in the institution enables the graduate to receive an academic degree;
- b) The degrees conferred by the institutions are recognized degrees in the sense that they grant generally accepted academic privileges, such as the admission to advanced studies in other foreign universities.

Presently there are five institutions in the Territories which confer recognized academic degrees, or are working towards a stage in which recognised degrees shall be granted. They are: Najah University in Nablus, Birzeit University north of Ramallah, Bethlehem University (administered by the Christian order of Brothers — the

Frere), the Islamic College in Hebron, and the Religious College in Gaza. Among those, Najah University has the largest number of students and Birzeit University is the oldest, although it only started conferring its own academic degrees in 1973. Three of these five universities (Najah, Birzeit and Gaza) are members in the Association of Arab Universities, and one other (Bethlehem University) has applied for admission to this organization.

In addition to academic institutions which deal directly with education, there exist in many countries institutions which guide academic education and which also enjoy academic freedom. In Israel the Higher Education Council is such an institution. In the Territories a Higher Education Council was established recently, and all the academic institutions mentioned above voluntarily took upon themselves to accept the authority of this Council, which, inter alia, fixes the criteria according to which institutions are granted recognition. The chairman of the Council is Dr. Abed Al-Hak, the President of Najah University. Officials of the military government informed the committee that the Council is directly controlled by the PLO and that the military government does not regard it as a body with which it can have contact. The committee saw no point in dealing with this issue and decided not to address the question of granting official status and academic freedom to the Council, or the suggestion that granting academic recognition to institutions should be in this Council's jurisdiction.

5. Preliminary investigation:

A number of preliminary arguments arose in the course of the committee's work, according to which the issue of academic freedom is irrelevant as regards academic institutions in the Territories. In this part of our report we shall address these arguments.

The committee heard, especially from senior military government sources, the claim that in the territories the academic cloak is merely camouflage. The claim is that the academic activities are at the best a guise for political activity and at the worst a guise for subversive activity. This claim is heard especially with regards to Birzeit University. If this claim is true, then the question of academic freedom simply does not hold. Therefore, the committee started by addressing itself to the following question: Do these academic institutions maintain regular studies and up-to-date education? The committee's findings in this area are clear: In the universities which we visited,

Amman, Nov. 6 (J.T.) — The senior Palestinian official in charge of higher education in the occupied territories told the Jordan Times today that the Hebrew University report on higher education in the occupied territories is noteworthy because it represents the first such study by Israeli academicians. Dr. Hanna Nasir, President of Birzeit University, said in a statement to the Jordan Times: "Israeli harassment of Palestinian educational institutions at all levels has been taking place since 1967, and many Palestinian reports on the subject have been prepared and presented to international organizations, such as UNESCO. But the Hebrew University study is the first look by concerned Israeli academicians, and, as such, it simply reaffirms and highlights the depth and scope of Israeli violations of the Palestinian people's right to basic educational facilities and services, especially the recently issued order 854."

Dr. Nasir is the member of the PLO Executive Committee responsible for higher education affairs in the occupied territories. He is a resident of Amman, having been deported by the Israeli occupation authorities in 1974.

academic activity is conducted according to accepted norms and their administration strive for the advancement and regular maintenance of this activity.

Even though there is some support for the view that disruption in the conduct of studies, that stems from friction with the military government, may help a university in its public relations in the Arab States, the committee's impression is that the administrations made great efforts to assure the regular execution of its curriculum, in spite of their awkward position, "between the hammer and the anvil".

The committee rejects the preliminary claim that the true interest of academic institutions in the Territories is not academic at all. The committee does not have the ability or means to determine if, in addition to study and research, part of the university staff or students are connected to illegal activities. In any case, that is the task and function of the security forces who have at their disposal a wide range of security legislation. In the opinion of the committee, it is sufficient for our purposes to determine that in the academic institutions of the West Bank there exists a large population of students who are interested in acquiring a higher education, and a large number of lecturers who are concerned with providing that education. As stated previously, we have no doubt that this is so.

Another argument was put before the committee which also casts doubt on the nature of academic freedom in the universities of the Territories. According to this argument, the teaching in these universities (again, mostly at Birzeit) perverts reality and has little regard for the truth. When members of the committee requested evidence supporting this severe claim, they were told that in teaching

geography of the Land of Israel maps are used on which Israeli settlements do not appear. The committee investigated this claim and found at Birzeit University maps published by the Survey Department of the State of Israel are used and that the course in geography of the Land of Israel includes a tour which lasts a number of days and covers many Israeli sites. There is no doubt that during the course in the geography of the Land of Israel there is also discussion of Israeli settlements which were erected in places on which previously Arab settlements stood. Obviously this fact may be presented in various ways. However, the committee found no evidence that the study of geography at Birzeit is based on denying facts.

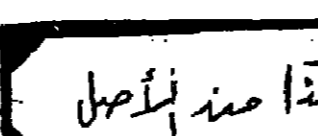
With regard to Bethlehem University the charge is also made that the institution itself acts in a way inconsistent with academic freedom. It has been charged that the president of the institution was relieved of his job only because he is not an Arab. (The press even went as far as to say he was removed because of a Jewish background). The committee investigated the claim in a frank discussion with the outgoing president of Bethlehem University, Brother Joseph Lowenstein. In that discussion (and in others with members of the university), it turned out that Bethlehem University applied to the Jordanian government to grant official recognition to the academic degrees conferred by the University. The Jordan government replied that a condition for such recognition was acceptance of the university by the Association of Arab Universities. The university knew in advance that one condition for acceptance as a member of the Association was that it be headed by an Arab. The university was thus forced to weigh fulfillment of this condition against non-recognition of the degrees it grants. At the recommendation of the present president and after due consideration, the decision was taken to appoint as president a person who is an Arab with a suitable academic and ecclesiastical background, while the present president be given another high post in the university. After hearing this, the committee concluded that the decision of the university resulted from the academic straits in which the university found itself, and not from indifference towards academic freedom in the institution.

In the committee's deliberations, a further charge was raised concerning the involvement of the West Bank universities in politics rather than academic matters. According to this charge, the true purpose of the West Bank universities is to develop cadres of leaders and to build an intelligentsia that will, when the time comes, serve the needs of a Palestinian state. It is claimed that such an objective exceeds the bounds of academic activity, turning it into political activity. The committee rejects such a charge, and declares that the development of educated leaders who will serve the community to which the university belongs is an academic objective of the first importance; in this matter the political desires in question are neither here nor there.

6. The Relationship between the Military Government and the Universities in the Territories.

Since the 1967 War, a complex network of relations, positive and negative, has developed between the military government and academic institutions in the Territories. On the side of positive cooperation, the most important fact is simply that until the Six Day War there were no academic institutions in the administered areas while now there are five. Furthermore, the military government itself approved the establishment of these institutions. In the case of Birzeit University, the military government approved its transformation from a junior college to an independent institute. The military government issued the institutions with operating permits for specific periods (although it is unclear on what basis it was authorised to do so before Order 854, to be discussed below) and allowed them to plan curricula and instructional materials as they saw fit (within the approved frameworks). It should also be noted that the military governments has allowed a number of teachers from Arab countries (chiefly Jordan), whose employment on the West Bank requires special permits, to teach at the universities there. The military government also recognizes the degrees awarded by the universities (for the purpose of salary increments for teachers, for example).

The establishment, continued administration and development of the institutions required a certain amount of necessary contact between the military government and the universities. The committee gained the impression that neither the military government nor the universities were interested in cooperation beyond the minimum called for. When we asked if the military government requested any of the universities to provide academic assistance (such as organizing extension courses for local workers, various laboratory services, etc.) the answer was negative. For their part, the institutions appeal for cooperation from the government only when the need arises. This sometimes does arise when students need practical apprenticeship in government institutions. For instance, the military government was requested to permit nursing students from Bethlehem University to get practical training in government hospitals in the Territories and student teachers to practice-teach in government schools. Both requests were refused. Contact is also necessary when institutions apply for permission to conduct research requiring entrance and research on government institutions on the West Bank.



ECONOMY

U.S. jobless rate rises to 8%

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (R) — The U.S. unemployment rate climbed to eight per cent last month, the highest level in almost six years, the government said today.

More than 500,000 workers were added to the jobless rolls during October, the labour

department said.

Unemployment in the United States has not been this high since December 1975, when 8.2 per cent of the labour force was out of work.

More than 8.5 million Americans were unemployed last month, the labour department said, com-

pared to eight million in September when the jobless rate stood at 7.5 per cent.

The number of unemployed has climbed by more than one million in the last three months, with the jobless rate rising from the year's low of seven per cent in July.

The surge in unemployment provides the hardest evidence to date that the U.S. economy has entered its second recession in the past two years.

Most economists think the downturn will be relatively mild, but they do not expect a recovery until next spring, and many are predicting further increases in the unemployment rate to 8.5 per cent.

Lay-offs have been rising steadily since July, climbing another 200,000 to 1.6 million last month, the labour department said.

According to the latest data, the rate of lay-offs jumped to 17 per 1,000 workers in September from 10 per 1,000 in July.

The labour department also reported that the number of workers on part-time schedules climbed by almost 500,000 to a record high of five million last month as some employers reduced hours rather than lay off workers.

The rise in unemployment may further complicate efforts to balance the federal budget.

President Reagan has proposed \$13 billion in spending cuts and \$3 billion in revenue increases for the current financial year, but opponents of these measures have been arguing such actions will further weaken the economy.

In addition, higher unemployment itself tends to increase the budget deficit because it means lower tax revenues and higher government spending for unemployment benefits.

FAO to discuss future policy

ROME, Nov. 6 (R) — The largest United Nations agency, the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), opens its biennial conference in Rome this weekend in an atmosphere of pessimism about world hunger and disagreement over how to combat it.

The pessimism comes from the agency's experts, who reckon nearly 500 million people do not get enough to eat. They predict the problem will worsen as populations expand in developing countries and production and supply techniques fail to match the growth.

Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi will deliver a major address to the conference on Monday.

The gathering has three main tasks: to debate future policy, approve the work and budget programmes, and re-elect Edouard Saouma of Lebanon to a so-far unopposed second six-year term as director-general.

This last item of business promised until recently to be the least

contentious matter on the agenda but a political storm following his recent visit to West Germany has thrown a spotlight on the policies and personality of the FAO chief.

Major donor nations including West Germany, Britain and the United States reacted strongly against Mr. Saouma's plans to increase the FAO budget to \$368 million in the two years 1982-83 from \$278 million spent in 1980-81.

Despite these protests, diplomats and FAO officials are confident the budget will be approved by the conference, where developing nations hold a sizeable majority.

Mr. Saouma, 55, went to Bonn last month to explain his proposals to a West German parliamentary committee.

The conservative daily Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung said the committee received "a catastrophic impression" of the director-general for his refusal to answer questions about how FAO money was spent.

Mr. Saouma has won strong

support from the "group of 77" developing nations for advocating vastly increased aid for poor countries and North-South economic cooperation.

FAO spokesmen say he has cut bureaucracy in the agency's Rome headquarters, established 60 field offices, initiated special action programmes, pushed investment, and emphasised food security, rural development and a fairer deal for small farmers.

Other matters for the conference to discuss include the world food and agricultural situation, improving food security through the FAO's plan of action, international strategies for development and the problems of energy and agriculture.

It will also review the FAO's regular and field programmes, a multitude of projects financed from various sources and including the technical cooperation programmes established by Mr. Saouma himself to give rapid direct help for short-term projects and emergency aid.

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON, Nov. 6 (R) — Share prices closed lower on a broad front amid end account profit taking following the launch of Cable and Wireless, dealers said.

Cable and Wireless opened at 205p, a premium of 37p over the 168p issue price, and later eased to 198p. Electricals were particularly hit by profit takers in mainly quiet trading, with GEC down 25p at 709p, while Plessey and Racal shed 13p and 18p respectively. Other leaders eased by up to 10p.

Govts, U.S. and Canadians were narrowly mixed. Government bonds rallied from earlier lows, encouraged by the greater than expected fall in the discount rate at this week's Treasury bill auction to around 14.90 per cent from 15.66 last week, and the absence of a new Tap. Dealers said. Shorts closed with falls of 1/2 point, while longs were little changed.

Among leaders, Glaxo was down 10p at 422p, ICI 8p lower at 274p and Hawker Siddeley 6p easier at 316p. P and O met renewed speculative demand, up 5p to 141p after a low of 128p, while Amalgamated Metal surged 51p at 615p amid possible further Malaysian buying.

Oils were weak, with Shell down 12p at 282p and B.P. 10p lower at 306p, while banks closed with falls of up to 6p.

U.K. may raise oil price

LONDON, Nov. 6 (R) — Britain's state-owned oil company said today it proposed raising prices for North Sea oil by \$1.50 to \$36.50 a barrel following last week's price agreement by oil-exporting countries.

A spokesman for the British National Oil Corporation (BNOC) said the new price was proposed to North Sea producers and customers but no final agreement had been made.

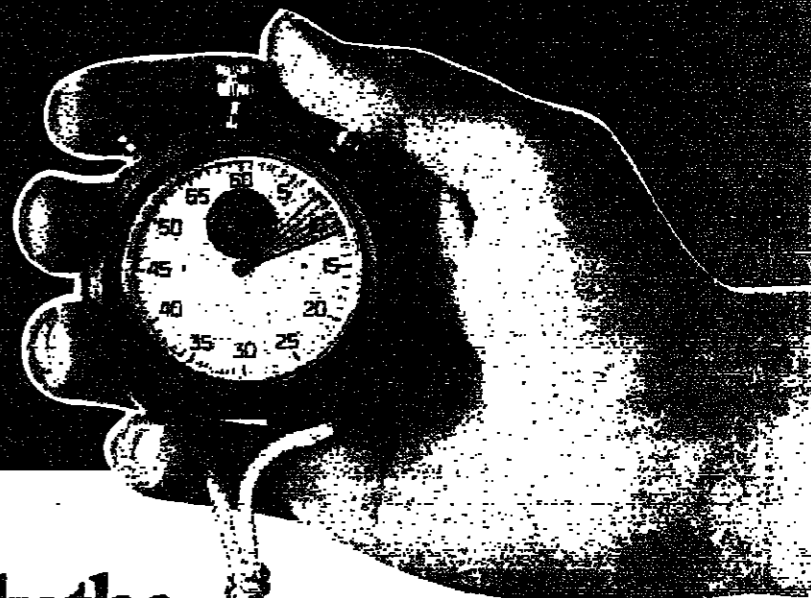
Britain is not a member of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) which last week agreed on a floor price of \$34 a barrel, but it traditionally goes along with OPEC's pricing policies.

North Sea oil, because of quality advantages and closeness to main European markets, is usually fixed at price levels set for African crudes, especially Nigerian, which is now pegged at \$36.50.

Britain, which produces 1.5 million barrels a day, earlier this year joined OPEC militant countries in boosting prices to \$39.25 a barrel. But it dropped the price to \$35 in June when world oil markets turned sluggish.

The proposed \$36.50 price, approved by the British government, must also be considered by independent companies operating in the North Sea.

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SPORTS

Amman Little League Soccer

Results for games played Friday November 6th

Royal Falcons	0	Citibank	1
AIK	2	Chase	2
American Express	1	Arab Wings	2
Laing	0	Jordan Express	2
Alico	0	Foxboro	2
Sheraton	2	Intercontinental	2
Marriott	1	International Traders	2

Team standings as of Nov. 6th

Age 5-7	P	W	L	D	F	A	P
Citibank	5	5	0	0	13	3	10
AIK	5	0	1	4	4	6	4
Royal Falcons	5	0	2	3	1	3	3
Chase	5	0	2	3	4	11	3

Age 8-11	P	W	L	D	F	A	P
Arab Wings	5	4	1	0	15	4	8
American Express	5	4	1	0	16	6	8
Foxboro	5	3	2	0	15	12	6
Laing	5	2	3	0	4	10	4
Jordan Express	5	2	3	0	5	15	4
Alico	5	0	5	0	1	9	0

Age 12-14	P	W	L	D	F	A	P
Intercontinental	5	2	1	2	7	5	6
Sheraton	5	2	2	1	15	7	5
Marriott	5	2	2	1	7	8	5
Int. Traders	5	2	3	0	6	15	4

As of Nov. 6, Arab Wings has won the Little League Soccer championship for the 8-11 age group. The champions of the 5-7 and 12-14 age groups will be determined next Friday Nov. 13. Also on Nov. 13, the Cup competition will begin with the 8-11 age group kicking off in the morning.

Ramtha on the right track

AMMAN, Nov. 6 (J.T.)—Premier League football action continued today with four matches played at Amman Sports City Stadium and Irbid Municipality Stadium.

The first game of the day kicked off in Amman at 9:30 a.m. with Orthodox beating Ein Kareem 2-1 (half-time score 1-1).

The second game at Amman saw the League leaders Ramtha gain a very convincing 4-0 win over Al Jeil (half-time score 0-0), to stay on top of the division.

Jazeera picked up one point from an away 1-1 draw against Hussein football club in Irbid this afternoon (half-time score 1-0 to Jazeera).

In the last match of the day, under the floodlights of the Sports City, Wihdat were beaten 2-1 by Faisally.

Victoria stand firm against Pakistan

MELBOURNE, Nov. 6 (A.P.)—Victoria is in a good position after the first day's play in their match against Pakistan at the MCG today.

The Victorians batted well and at the close of play Victoria was 232 for six wickets down.

Victoria's chief batting hero was opener Julian Wiener who hit 83 in 213 minutes.

Wiener has been disappointing in the last two seasons but today showed he was still a cricket force.

His batting was of the form which gained him selection in the Australian test side in 1979.

Today he faced 164 balls and hammered nine boundaries before he was caught behind by Ashraf Ali off the bowling of Wasim Raja.

Fellow opener Garry Watts made a short but valuable contribution to Victoria's tally. His 29 off 34 balls included five thundering boundaries.

He was finally caught in slips when he edged a ball of Imran Khan to Zaheer Abbas for Victoria's first wicket loss.

Former Australian test captain Graham Yallop opened with some fiery and sometimes often unorthodox shots but this made for some exciting cricket.

After his first few overs Yallop settled down to make a patient 86.

Andretti to appeal Indy 500 decision

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana, Nov. 6 (A.P.)—Race driver Mario Andretti, still trying for reinstatement as winner of the 1981 Indianapolis 500, is taking his case to the Automobile Competition Committee for the United States (ACCUS).

Andretti, who went from second to first and back to second within six months, is appealing the decision that declared Bobby Unser winner of the May 24 race.

Unser was penalised one lap for passing under the yellow caution light and dropped to runner-up in the official finish the day after the race. He appealed to the sanctioning U.S. Auto Club (USAC), on Oct. 8, its three-member court of appeals made Unser the winner.

Forest Bowman, the attorney handling Andretti's appeal, said he has sent ACCUS a formal protest citing three reasons why his client should be restored as winner.

"First, the appeal was not conducted according to the rules respecting notice and right of participation," Bowman said.

"Second, USAC doesn't have the jurisdiction to conduct the court of appeals."

Because USAC is a member of ACCUS, it is also a member of Federation International de Automobile (FIA), the governing parent of motorsports in the world. The Indy 500 is a full FIA-registered race.

but fined him \$40,000.

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GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN

1981 by Chicago Tribune

Neither vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH
 ♠ 983
 ♥ 843
 ♦ A Q
 ♣ AK762

WEST **EAST**
 ♠ Q75 ♠ 6
 ♥ QJ102 ♥ K76
 ♦ J976 ♦ K10543
 ♣ J9 ♣ Q1085

SOUTH
 ♠ AKJ1042
 ♥ A95
 ♦ 82
 ♣ 43

The bidding:
 South West North East
 1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass
 2 ♠ Pass 4 ♠ Pass
 3 ♠ Pass
 Opening lead: Queen of ♠.

If there is one trait that distinguishes the expert from the average player at the bridge table, it is his pessimism. The expert believes in Murphy's Law: "If anything can go wrong, it will!"

If the average player declared today's hand, he would reason: "If the queen of spades drops, the diamond finesse succeeds and the clubs are 3-3, I will make all thirteen tricks." Now watch former world champion Lew Mathe of Los Angeles play the hand. His line is predicated on the assumption that none of the above will happen.

Four spades was a perfectly respectable contract, and West made his natural lead of the queen of hearts. Declarer won the ace and led a low club to the king. He crossed back to his hand with the king of spades and led another club toward dummy—that was to protect against the possibility that West held a singleton club.

When the ace of clubs won and both defenders followed to the trick, Mathe continued by ruffing a club with the jack of trumps. It would not have helped West to overruff with the queen, cash two hearts and shift to a diamond, for dummy's nine-eight of trumps would then have been the entries Mathe needed to set up a long club for a diamond discard. Therefore, West elected to sluff a diamond.

However, that proved to be no better, for Mathe's next play was a low spade! West was forced to win the queen; otherwise he would lose his trump trick. The defenders took their two heart tricks, ending in the West hand, and the diamond shift was automatic. Mathe rose with the ace of diamonds and ruffed a club with the ten of trumps to establish the fifth club. A low spade to the nine drew the last outstanding trump and provided the entry to the table to cash the thirteenth club, on which declarer sluffed his remaining diamond.

Note that, had declarer cashed the ace-king of trumps, he would have had no way to get back to dummy after establishing a club trick. Declarer would have lost two hearts, a trump and a diamond for down one.

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Please call Tel. 41731

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FEATURES

The art of painting 'walls'

Editor's note: The following article by Dr. Malcolm Quantrill, is published to coincide with the art exhibition at the British Council which will run until Nov. 8. Dr. Quantrill is the deputy editor of Arts International, Lugano, and Professor of Architecture at the University of Jordan.

"Painting the Town", literally turning buildings inside out so their external walls convert the private art of interiors into a public art of the streets, is a revolutionary concept by definition. The town was, after all, traditionally paved and planted and framed by architecture and within this framework the citizens carried on a dialogue, both between themselves and with the buildings. Eager to grasp at any opportunity for conversation — a relatively rare occasion if you are a brick or a stone — the architecture sometimes reached out with a human gesture. In some cultures this took the form of a hand or even a face, although more often than not the architect's invitation to a dialogue was concealed behind a flower, a tree or simply a bunch of leaves.

The Bohemians, however, were great enthusiasts for painting designs on their buildings. They invented an economical substitute for architectural detail in their painted facades. With the aid of a few coats of paint a plain box of a building could be transformed into a convincing picture of full-blooded architecture.

Decorating the internal walls was a process invented by our cave-dwelling ancestors and perfected by the Romans in those beautifully lyrical frescoes found on the walls of the houses at Pompeii.

In Jordan we can still see evidence of Nabatean frescoes, for example in the Siq al-Bara at Petra, whilst the mosaics of Madaba are justifiably world-famous. With the rise of Roman mosaic technique and its later perfection by the Eastern churches, the humbler and often cheaper mural painting took something of a back seat in interior decoration during the early Middle Ages in the West. The tradition remained alive, however, and was revived and rescued from relative obscurity at the beginning of the fourteenth century by the greatest of the mediaeval fresco painters, Giotto di Bondone.

The Byzantine, or Eastern Church, took over the rather free and often animated Roman mosaic tradition and converted it for Christian purposes. There were two results of this religious adaptation of the Roman secular tradition. In the first place, the designs became denser and infinitely richer particularly in the use of deep, strong colours a large amount of gold. Second, the free, often whimsical Roman designs were superseded by a much more rigid and uniform geometry, which eliminated most of the third dimension in favour of flat, highly stylised forms. These rather stiff, essentially linear designs even had an effect upon Western mural painting. And it was against this

almost abstract representation of reality that Giotto reacted with his work in Florence in the early 1300s.

In addition to this development of interior enrichment, the Eastern Church also followed the Graeco-Roman tradition of decorating the exteriors of buildings, on the island of Ahtamar at the eastern end of Lake Van in Turkey, the cathedral of the Armenian King, Gagik II, is almost entirely covered with bas-relief sculptures which may very well have been painted. And mosaic patterns and pictorial representations on major churches became common under the Eastern Patriarchate of Constantinople. In turn Islam adapted this use of mosaic designs on the exteriors of buildings, and one of the most impressive results are the great mosaic murals in the courtyard and on the Treasury of the Umayyad Mosque in Damascus.

All this evidence makes it clear that the wall fresco, or mural, with its mosaic counterpart, has a very respectable history. It was revived in the Italian renaissance, when it was given a new vitality in the desire for realism that had been pioneered by Giotto, and subsequently developed by Mannerist artists such as Giulio Romano and Baroque painters like Tiepolo.

The art of the painted or mosaic mural is one of environmental transformation because the complete appearance and atmosphere of rooms, streets and public places are changed by the scale, content, colour and movement within these large compositions. Perhaps what was the most dramatic leap forward in the use of the mural came about in the 1920s and the early 30s, as a direct consequence of the Mexican Revolution. As a reaction both to the bourgeois private enjoyment of luxury and the continuing suppression of the peasants and workers by keeping them in ignorance, the artists and intellectuals who spearheaded the revolution sought a mass medium of public communication that would reach and affect every citizen. Ironically, these progressive

spirits took their inspiration from the Church of the Middle Ages, when the painted mural and the stained glass window were the principal means of conveying religious and moral texts to the illiterate.

Major Mexican painters, principally Rivera and Orozco, founded a school of modern mural painting of devastating effectiveness compared to which classical modern masterpieces, like Pablo Picasso's Guernica, were mere tame intellectual exercises. These gigantic presentations, which do indeed have about them the scale of Hollywood epics such as Ben Hur, are filled with suffering and bloodshed, and describe with biting satire the avarice and cruelty of foreign landowners, capitalists and the corruption of the Church.

Against the background of these historical developments the mural painting in Britain from 1970 to 1980, which forms the subject of the British Council's current exhibition in Amman entitled "Painting the Town", may seem of relatively small significance. But not at all, for it shows that in Britain at least, public murals are alive and well.

Perhaps one of the most impressive things about this official show of very unofficial British art is that it makes no attempt to suppress the strong element of social criticism which a large number of the works contain. This "social commitment" viewpoint is well represented by the mural in Chicksand Street, Spitalfields in the East End of London, which is photographed to reveal the boring profile of Britain's highest building (the style-less Nat-West Bank's non-contribution to the London skyline). And this viewpoint is also supported by Graeme Wilson's Inner City Redevelopment for Leeds, which reveals the conflicts of investment and increased traffic with the ambitions of the local residents. While at a more subtle level, Inside Out, Rochdale, that portrays on a gable wall a cross section of the house complete with

bathroom, kitchen, bedroom, sitting room (furnished with the owner, her television and her Tretchikov print of a Chinese girl), and Alice's, in the famous Portobello Market, West London, is like a giant seaside postcard revealing a midland standing out on the window-sill cleaning the windows being further revealed by a gust of wind. Also, Patience is a virtue, shows the artist giving vent to the frustration he felt at having his commissioned mural continuously delayed by the local council, who refused permission for its execution. It shows, satirically, a wallpaper facade that is subject to the crumbling and decay of real brickwork. While the Mourn Letter is a large-scale love-letter drawn on a gable wall in Belfast, and a sweet-and-sour image of the tragedy of that city, the irony being that both the building and the mural were subsequently destroyed by a car-bomb.

The simple, straightforward imagery of Tree, one of the murals designed to bring colour and life to the depressing Evelyn Housing Estate in Lewisham, South London, and King, George V, a portrait of one of the Great Western Railway's King Class engines faithfully rendered on a derelict building in Manchester, show the popular appeal of modern murals. Less popular was Ed Povey's Mediaeval Circus, a beautifully complex small-scale mural on a cottage wall near Conway Castle in Wales, which was so successful that the artist was forbidden from executing a second design for fear of falling real estate values.

One is brought into homely proximity with the mad Dutch artist, Vincent van Gogh, in the painted bus shelter bearing his name in Manchester.

Two murals in particular showed the virtues and unfortunate consequences of street paintings. The first, a brilliantly evocative painting that shows

cricketers in action on the board fence of Burnley Cricket Ground is both an advertisement and a cheerful contribution to the neighbourhood. But Albany 1, which covers a large chunk of the Albany Centre in Creek Road, Deptford, South London, is most successful in destroying the fine facade of an early twentieth century Arts and Crafts building.

The Prince of Denmark, Denmark Road, Norwich, a fine example of painted bas-relief plasterwork, is wrongly given an anonymous attribution. I cannot recall the artist's full-name for the moment, but the last bit was certainly Smith! And there is a splendid piece of trompe l'oeil in Roy Alderson's Painted Staircase at Smith Terrace, Chelsea, West London.

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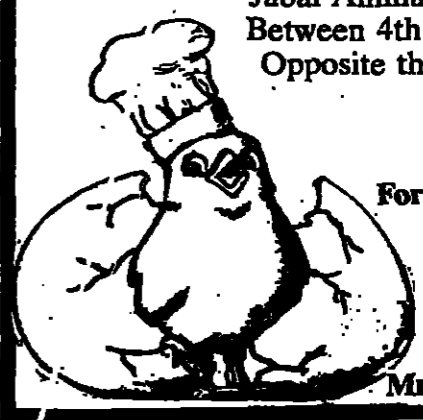
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JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

TRAYP
WESHO
SATTEE
VERDIF



WHAT YOU MIGHT GET FROM A WAITRESS.

Answer here: "FOAMY TOKEN INFORM THROAT"

Yesterday's Jumble: FOAMY TOKEN INFORM THROAT Answer: What he did when he was told to take a rear seat—TOOK AFFRONT

THE BETTER HALF

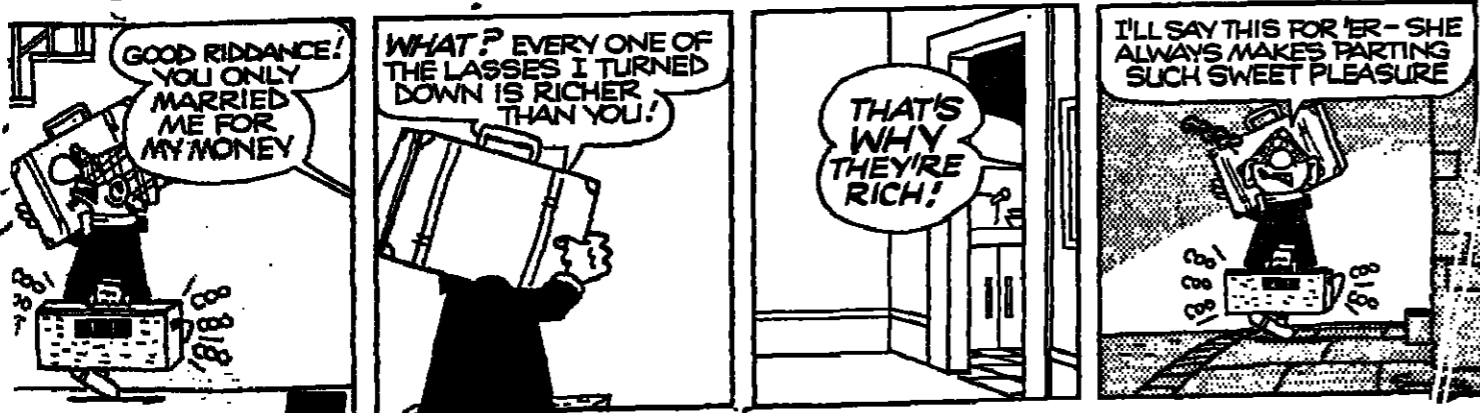
By Vinson



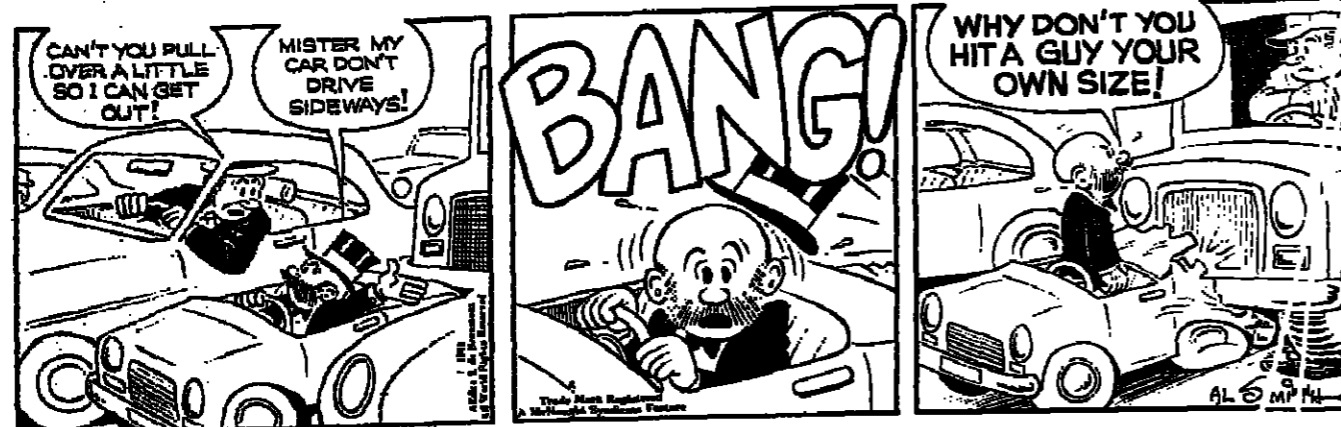
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FORECAST FOR SATURDAY, NOV. 7, 1981

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A day for you to avoid arguments and disagreements over money and property matters. Look over your environment and make long-range plans for improvement.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Be more considerate of the needs of family members and establish more harmony at home. Avoid one who likes to gossip.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Do whatever will improve your health and appearance today and then you can accomplish more. Engage in favorite hobby.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Use wisdom in handling private affairs now and you keep out of trouble. Show that you are a capable person.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Don't rely on friends helping you during the day, since they are busy with own affairs. Improve your appearance.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Be careful of your reputation today, especially in your own neighborhood. Be more willing to cooperate with others now.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Study a new venture carefully before making any definite plans. Think along more constructive lines. Be happy.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) A good day to improve your surroundings. Go to influential persons who can give you important data you need.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Be clever in handling anything of a civic nature today and gain added prestige. See that your personal life is well organized.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Get busy attending to regular chores so you'll have more time for recreation later. Spend your money wisely.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Good day to be of assistance to those who are having a difficult time. Find better ways of using your talents.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Show family members you have poise and avoid any arguments. A talent you have can be expressed at this time.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Much care and caution has to be exercised in motion to avoid possible accident today. Put your talents to work.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will be one of those clever young persons who can easily solve difficult problems, so be sure to send to schools where modern methods are taught in order to make the most of this ability. Teach good manners.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

THE Daily Crossword

By Ronald C. Hirschfeld

ACROSS: 1 Opera by Delibes, 6 Ten: prof., 10 Caesar's unlucky day, 14 Over, 15 Middle East, 16 Bottle part, 17 Part of a rat, 18 Gambling city, 19 Father of Ahab, 20 Resin, 21 North African dish, 23 Dehydrate, 26 252 wine gallons, 27 Buckeye state, 28 Calumniate, 31 Meadows, 35 "To—is human", 36 Divine revelation, 37 Single-dose containers, 39 Author of "The Silver Chalice", 40 Rhinos' cousins, 41 Package letters, 42 "Desire Under the—", 43 Make thin, 44 Celebes ox, 46 Buchwald, 47 "The—", 51 Something put on, 52 Brook fish, 56 Court procedure, 57 Singles, 59 Fine fur, 60 Fired, 61 Actor Robert De—, 62 Useful, 63 Dreadful, 64 Utters, 65 Tough question, DOWN: 1 Put aboard, 2 Spy, 3 "Citizen" and others, 4 Dolphins' home, 5 Fermi, 6 "Rosen-kavaler", 7 Participant in one college, 8 Pirogue, 9 Baseball name, 10 Inject a serum, 11 Flandish, 12 Beige, 13 Slatoms, 14 Moves, 24 Inferior, 25 Something, 28 Primitive religion, 29 Flam's companion, 30 Itches, 31 Cowardly Lion, 32 Blood condition: suff., 33 Assessor, 34 Supplant, 38 Attics, 39 Hartford's state: abbr., 41 Food factory, 45 Misbehaves, 47 Ancient region, 48 Muse of poetry, 49 "Ora pro—", 50 Sheer silk, 51 Pilot, 52 Modified organism, 53 Kind of skirt, 54 Electrified particles, 58 Call for help

Saturday's Puzzle Solved:

SELA, SIAM, RUST, AILIA, SAUNA, ANTI, RIOT, CELINA, EWEN, APE, HILL, HALOPY, HAZY, SPIN, AMUSE, SPRINKLE, PSALM, WREATH, AID, ASTIA, CREAM, ABBE, JAM, GREEN, ALLEN, DISTRICT, MARTEL, TRICK, DARE, SHRINK, AURA, AMP, SHEEP, PURPOSEFUL, ORAL, OFTEN, ARILO, TOMY, TOISS, TOLLO

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WORLD

Polish coal supplies cut by strike

WARSAW, Nov. 6 (A.P.) — In reaction to a lingering coal miners strike, the hardline Communist Party committee in Katowice endorsed a call that gives the government 'extraordinary' powers to deal with walkouts, the Communist Daily Trybuna Ludu reported today.

"Extraordinary powers" is usually interpreted to mean a ban on strikes and a declaration of a state of emergency. An appeal for the action was issued yesterday by the Sosnowiec municipal party.

The party, meeting in extraordinary session, stressed "the time has come for the Sejm (parliament) to take a decision on granting 'extraordinary powers' to the government," the Polish news agency PAP reported.

Later, the Katowice Communist Party committee expressed its "full support" for the stand adopted at the municipal party plenum at Sosnowiec, the Trybuna Ludu reported.

The Katowice committee urged the 2,500 miners to go back to work. They walked out late last month following a chemical throwing incident in which 60 people were injured.

Party offensive The Sosnowiec party plenum, in addition, ordered "an offensive by the party to oppose all attempts to reduce its role and the functions of Greek premier meets Turkish aide to Athens"

Greek premier meets Turkish aide to Athens

ATHENS, Nov. 6 (A.P.) — Premier Andreas Papandreu met with the Turkish ambassador Fahri Akcam today and said he is optimistic about the future relations between the two countries.

It was the second meeting in a week between Mr. Papandreu, leader of the Panhellenic Socialist movement that won the Oct. 18 elections, and the Turkish envoy.

"Some days ago I offered an olive branch to the Turkish government with the basic aim of creating an Aegean which will be a sea of peace and good-neighbourliness," Mr. Papandreu told journalists after the meeting.

"Today the ambassador of Turkey to Athens has brought me a message from the premier of Turkey, Mr. (Bulent) Ustul, which is also an olive branch," he said. Neither Mr. Papandreu nor Mr. Akcam gave details about the letters.

Mr. Papandreu said that despite the problems existing in the area "I believe, without necessarily wanting to show great optimism, that we are beginning a new period in the relations between the two countries." He added "I hope that what happens in the future will confirm our optimism."

Relations between Turkey and Greece have been tense since a Greek-inspired coup in Cyprus and the Turkish invasion of the island in 1974.

But Mr. Papandreu's government remained silent today about charges from the Communist Party of Greece (KKE) that it was going back on promises to withdraw the country from the North Atlantic alliance and the European Economic Community.

A foreign office official who declined to be identified said that there would be no government reply to the accusations, which came in a Communist Party statement this week.

The pre-electoral pledges of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK) to withdraw the country from the Western alliance and the EEC, as well as to close down U.S. military installations here, were left sufficiently open to allow Mr. Papandreu to moderate his views.

party organisations inside plants."

The Katowice party committee declared its unnecessary to continue the protest because authorities are conducting "an intense investigation" into the chemical-throwing incident at a mineshaft in the southern Poland city, five miles from Katowice.

Meanwhile, the striking workers at Sosnowiec demanded yesterday a nationwide televised news conference as a pre-requisite to negotiations on their nine-day-old walkout.

Sosnowiec is in Poland's coal mining heartland. Coal is the country's principal fuel for heating and for industry. Production drops have raised the prospects of additional hardships this winter.

Manual labour stints upset Peking officials, daily says

PEKING, Nov. 6 (R) — The People's Daily admitted today that some senior officials objected to having to do manual labour under a recently-revived system.

The Communist Party newspaper said more than 10,000 central government officials now performed physical labour each weekend in Peking. They included editors of the ideological journal Red Flag who cleaned out lavatories.

But the newspaper added in a commentary: "A minority of comrades, including some comrades in leading posts... think sweeping and cleaning at weekends is a trivial matter unrelated to great affairs of state."

Such officials were narrow-minded and did not understand the importance of such work in "building a flourishing, civilised, stable and beautiful modern city," it said.

The system of senior administrators doing regular stints of manual labour was sacrosanct during the lifetime of Chairman Mao Tse-tung but was quietly discarded after his death in 1976.

The practice was revived in September when it was announced that members of the powerful Communist Party secretariat swept paths every Saturday afternoon in Zhongnanhai, part of the former imperial palace where many of China's top leaders live.

The revival of physical labour coincided with a partial return to favour of certain Maoist traditions.

But whereas Mao believed that manual labour was useful mainly as a means of preventing officials developing bourgeois ways of thinking, the People's Daily recommended it on the more pragmatic grounds that it was good for the environment.

Saudis to free British detainee

LONDON, Nov. 6 (A.P.) — A British businessman detained in Saudi Arabia for 18 months following the murder of one of his employees is to be freed, the Foreign Office has announced.

A spokeswoman said that 48-year-old Stewart Christie, who has been held by Saudi authorities since May 1980, will be sent home "hopefully by the end of this week."

The spokeswoman, who asked not to be identified, said the Saudi Interior Ministry had informed London that Christie was no longer under suspicion and could collect his passport and return to London.

Christie was one of seven Britons held in Saudi Arabia after Paul Brown, an employee of the Saudi Construction Co. — of which Christie is managing director — was found murdered at a deserted building site.

The other six were subsequently freed, but Christie was refused permission to leave the kingdom despite twice being cleared by Saudi police of any involvement in the murder.

He was allowed free movement in the country, however, and was even permitted to fly home to visit his family on one occasion on condition he returned.

In an interview with Press Association, Britain's domestic news agency, at his hotel outside the Arabian Gulf town of Dammam, Christie said he had been well treated and had spent most of his time reading and writing.

The Foreign Office had made several representations to the Saudi authorities on Christie's behalf and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher reportedly raised the matter when she visited the country in April.

Straight admitted in 1963 having spied for the Soviet Union and pointed the finger at Blunt. Straight and Long were recruited when they were Communist students at Cambridge University before World War II. After the war started, Long went into the section of military intelligence dealing with deployment of German air and land forces. The case has rekindled concern over the extent of Soviet penetration of Britain's security services.

Parliamentarians have said they will press for answers from the government. Labour M.P.s Edward Leadbitter and Denis Canavan said they would demand to know how many confessed spies had been promised immunity from prosecution since the war.

There was widespread public resentment that Blunt, a homosexual, had escaped prosecution. Some Britons attributed this to his upper-class background and connections.

Concern about Soviet infiltration of British intelligence stems back to the 1950's when spy diplomats Guy Burgess and Donald MacLean defected to Moscow, followed by senior secret service man Kim Philby.

150,000 strikers

Elsewhere, strikes in the Zielona Gora province in south-west Poland entered their 15th day today. More than 150,000 workers have been idled by a range of management-related grievances.

The Trybuna Ludu, in a front-page commentary today deplored what it called the "radicalisation of Solidarity's regional and local chapters which have shown an eagerness to transform purely local issues into nationwide problems."

Polish radio in its noon report today said that tensions "are on the rise" in Zielona Gora.

But it said the United States and NATO shared significant doubts about using a warning nuclear shot in time of attack and had no precise military plan to implement it.

The public disagreement between two members of Mr. Reagan's cabinet was underscored yesterday when the president intervened personally to try to stop bickering among his top advisers.

The president summoned Mr. Haig and National Security Adviser Richard Allen, who have been named in recurrent press reports as rivals for control of foreign policy, to the oval office for an hour-long meeting.

Mr. Haig and Mr. Allen agreed with the president that all members of his foreign policy team must cooperate and work closely together.

And the Senate last night approved a \$130-billion 1982 Pentagon budget that includes funding for the controversial B-1 nuclear bomber and MX missile but reduces combat readiness for conventional forces.

Immediately after the vote on the defence authorisation bill, minority leader Robert Byrd and other Democrats introduced a resolution to kill production of the B-1, which they claim could well be obsolete before it is built.

Democratic Sen. Carl Levin introduced a second resolution to kill construction and deployment of the MX nuclear missile.

Secretary of State Alexander Haig began the controversy when he told a Senate committee that NATO had a scheme to explode a "demonstration" nuclear shot to warn the Soviet Union against pressing ahead with a conventional attack on Western Europe.

But, at almost the same time as President Reagan personally ordered an end to backbiting and feuding among his foreign policy advisers, Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger publicly and vigorously disagreed with Mr. Haig on the demonstration nuclear blast.

In an attempt to resolve the confusion, the State Department and the Pentagon issued a joint statement claiming that both men were right. NATO had once considered a warning shot strategy but had shelved it as impractical, it said.

Mr. Haig was correct in noting that the NATO had considered the option of a warning nuclear blast and Mr. Weinberger was correct in saying that the option had never been translated into a military plan, it said.

The statement said NATO's strategy was to confront an adversary with a wide range of responses and NATO foreclosed no options.

But it said the United States and NATO shared significant doubts about using a warning nuclear shot in time of attack and had no precise military plan to implement it.

The dispute has halted regular flights by the International Committee of the Red Cross between Bangkok and Phnom Penh, as well as flights by the U.S.-based, private agency World Vision International which made runs between Singapore and the Cambodian capital.

The source said the ICRC also protested an attempt by military personnel at Phnom Penh airport to unload its aircraft, something which is forbidden by the organisation's charter.

The source, who asked not to be identified, speculated that the new fees may have resulted from bureaucratic in-fighting within the Vietnam-backed government rather than any policy move against the aid agencies based in Phnom Penh. He did not elaborate.

Rebel leader Sanyang, who walked into the local radio station on July 30 dressed in red from head to foot and brandishing a rifle to declare the setting up of a socialist state, apparently fled five days later by motorised dug-out canoe to nearby Guinea-Bissau, informed sources said.

President Jawara recently expressed surprise at the slowness in extraditing Sanyang from Guinea-Bissau and asked the country's government to hand him over without delay.

However, diplomatic sources in Banjul and Dakar said Guinea-Bissau was unlikely to extradite Sanyang as there was not relevant judicial convention between the two countries and also because the

Guinea-Bissau authorities had accused the Gambians of harbouring opposition elements. Sources close to the Guinea-Bissau embassy in Dakar said Guinea-Bissau had asked Gambia to extradite or expel these people but without success, and so would be unlikely to turn to extradite Sanyang.

Where Sanyang found financial backing, arms and organisation for the coup attempt is so far unknown. President Jawara has often spoken of foreign involvement but has named no names. Senegalese military sources said the uprising was organised in a military way rather than being a spontaneous revolt.

Residents say that food is scarce and a curfew is still in effect, limiting night life. A draft for a proposed Senegal-Gambia confederation written by Senegalese jurists is being studied in Banjul but the contents are secret, diplomatic sources said. President Jawara has been touring Gambia to persuade its

Reagan tries to reconcile his bickering aides

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (R) — The U.S. government has moved swiftly to try to reconcile contradictory statements from top administration officials on whether NATO has contingency war plans to fire a warning nuclear shot.

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WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Belfast Protestant group kills 'informer'

BELFAST, Nov. 6 (R) — A leading Protestant extremist in Northern Ireland was murdered last night, two days after he was freed from jail, and an underground Protestant guerrilla group claimed responsibility. Artie Bettice, 35, was shot five times by a gunman wearing a halloween mask who burst into his home in Belfast's Shankill Road area. The Ulster Freedom Fighters (UFF) claimed that they killed Bettice as a paid police informer. "There have been several arms found recently in the area and they have been traced to Bettice, who informed the police," the outlawed guerrilla group said in a statement. Bettice had been in custody since September on charges of belonging to the UFF and possessing guns. He was freed earlier this week when a magistrate ruled that there was insufficient evidence against him.

Elvis Presley's doctor found innocent

MEMPHIS, Nov. 6 (A.P.) — Dr. George Nichopoulos, Elvis Presley's doctor for 11 years, was found innocent Wednesday of charges that he overprescribed excessive quantities of narcotics, sedatives and amphetamines to the singer and eight other patients. A criminal court jury deliberated more than three hours before returning the verdict. In closing arguments, Nichopoulos' attorney described the doctor as a good samaritan who struggled in vain to cure the Rock and Roll star's drug addiction.

Italian admiral gets into trouble

LA SPEZIA, Italy, Nov. 6 (R) — A top Italian naval officer implicated in a Masonic scandal will be tried for unjustified possession of secret documents, a military tribunal has said. Rear-Adm. Vittorio Forgiore, former director of a military nuclear experimental centre, was suspended from duty and arrested in June. Adm. Forgiore was one of the most prominent among 200 officers named as alleged members of the shadowy P-2 Masonic lodge, later dissolved as an illegal secret society. It was headed by Licio Gelli, wanted by Italian police on espionage charges.

M-1 tank faces teething troubles

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (R) — A senior army officer has told Congress the \$2.5 million M-1 battle tank still has tracks and engine problems, but the first shipments have been delivered to U.S. forces in Europe. Army Vice Chief of Staff Gen. John Vessey told a House of Representatives armed services subcommittee that flaws such as engines choked by dust and short operating range and lack of fire protection for crews had been solved. But other problems, including track and engine durability, remain, he said. The army wants to buy more than 7,000 M-1 tanks to replace the older M-60 as its main battle tank. The cost of the new tank has soared from \$900,000 in the mid-1970s to 2.5 million dollars.

Lebanese, Nicaraguan get I.R.C. medal

MANILA, Nov. 6 (R) — The Red Cross movement today awarded its highest decoration to two of its officials in Lebanon and Nicaragua who it said had upheld Red Cross principles despite danger to their lives. Alexandria Issa-El-Khoury, president of the Lebanese Red Cross, maintained a unique position of impartiality which was respected by all parties involved in the conflict in her country, Sir Evelyn Shuckburgh, British president of the permanent commission of the International Red Cross, said in awarding the Henry Dunant medal. Ismael Reyes Icabalceta, president of the Red Cross society in Nicaragua, had risked his life during the recent civil war in his country to serve the movement, Sir Evelyn said. Mr. Reyes Icabalceta said in accepting the award, named after the founder of the Red Cross movement, that 18 Red Cross workers had lost their lives in the Nicaraguan conflict.

Diana expects baby in June

LONDON, Nov. 6 (R) — The Princess of Wales, who married Britain's heir to the throne Prince Charles last July, is expecting a baby next June, Buckingham Palace announced today. The baby will be second in line to the throne.

Hoods steal British submarine motors

MANCHESTER, Nov. 6 (R) — Eight hooded men in a helicopter dropped into a strike-bound factory to lift out motors made for the British Navy's hunter-killer submarines. More than 100 police kept at bay pickets besieging the factory yesterday while the eight, wearing military style clothes, carried out the operation. Within an hour, the men ferried out six engines worth more than 2 million which had been held up at the factory for seven months by a pay dispute. The management announced last week it intended to close the factory because of damage and looting. Pickets, surprised by the speed of the operation and furious at its success, accused police of conniving with management. "It was like a Hollywood-style jailbreak," said a spokesman. The defence ministry said it had no knowledge of the incident. A spokesman said the navy was not desperate need of the engines and had not put pressure on anyone for delivery.

Asian network links traditional rivals

KUALA LUMPUR, Nov. 6 (A.P.) — The organisation of Asian News Agencies have discussed the technical details of a news exchange system which would link 19 countries holding more than half the world's population.

A report presented to the Asia-Pacific news network (ANN) recommended relay points in India, Indonesia, Mongolia, the Philippines, Sri Lanka and Vietnam to connect 23 news agencies.

ANN is being put together with the help of UNESCO on the frame of the 20-year-old OANA at its fifth general assembly this week. Until Tuesday OANA comprised 14 news agencies from India, Indonesia, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Malaysia, Japan, Sri Lanka, the Philippines, Nepal, Thailand and South Korea. Expansion has added agencies from the Soviet Union, Vietnam, Mongolia, Laos, North Korea, China, Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan.

OANA President August Marpaung, head of Indonesia's official Antara agency, said ANN is supposed to complement and not replace the major Western news services — the Associated Press, Agence France Presse, Reuters and United Press International.

The technical committee's study put it this way: "The network is intended to supplement the existing systems of news flow. Therefore, selection of items should be such as will avoid needless duplication. Development efforts which are often not adequately covered by the existing systems should get pride of place in the network."

"Each agency can also include the story of the day so as to 'neutralise' any possible distortion in third party treatment of major events. "The committee reaffirms that the requirement of objectivity, avoidance of propaganda and stress on credibility... should be respected."

When ANN gets off the drawing board it will encompass agencies in Communist and anti-Communist nations and such rivals as the USSR and China, North and South Korea, India and Pakistan. "The language of the network in the initial stages will have to be in English," the report said. Stories are not to be edited at the six relay points, merely passed along as received.

"The recipient agencies will have the right to select or rewrite items without tampering with the integrity of the message or distorting facts, before distribution to their own subscribers at home." The technical experts propose starting with a 15-minute daily file from each agency, a minimum of three stories of 300 words each. They recommend that land telecommunications be used where efficient instead of more expensive satellite circuits.

Existing regional networks should be extended where possible to reduce expenses. For example, Malaysia, Indonesia and The Philippines are now linked 24 hours a day and a connection is already in place between Jakarta and Bombay.

Vietnam has offered to connect with New Delhi via TASS in Moscow, the report said. Mongolia, North Korea and Afghanistan can also hook up with New Delhi through TASS. "Happily, thus a framework exists already for the network to be launched without any immediate additional investment," said the report.

Gambians still count their dead after coup

By Babacar Diack

BANJUL, Gambia — Gambians are still counting its dead almost three months after the abortive coup attempt here by rebel leader Kikoi Samba Sanyang.

Senegalese medical sources said 800 people were killed in the week of fighting which followed the uprising last July 30 when Gambian President Dawda Jawara was in London for the wedding of Prince Charles and Lady Diana Spencer.

Earlier estimates had said 500 died in one of the bloodiest events this small West African country has known.

The sources said the exact number of victims would never be known since some rotting bodies were thrown into the sea, others into common graves and yet others had decomposed in densely wooded areas where rebels fought Senegalese troops called in by President Jawara to crush the rebellion.

Many families did not know if their relatives were dead, had fled, or were in prison, the sources said. About 1,000 people have been arrested for alleged involvement in the uprising, officials said. These included the deputy chief of the centre, several Muslim clergymen, shopkeepers and intellectuals.

Also among the imprisoned is a judge, who until the end of September has been issuing arrest warrants.

The recent execution of First Class Officer Mustapha Danso, convicted of murdering Commander Jacob Mahoney, deputy commander of the country's paramilitary field force, has fuelled fear among Gambians, who have turned to denouncing each other, informed sources said. The execution was the first since

Gambia became independent from Britain in 1965.

Most of the field force went over to the rebels, who released common prisoners and armed them, the sources said. They added that the freed criminals had killed many people in robbing shops and houses and settling old scores.

Rebel leader Sanyang, who walked into the local radio station on July 30 dressed in red from head to foot and brandishing a rifle to declare the setting up of a socialist state, apparently fled five days later by motorised dug-out canoe to nearby Guinea-Bissau, informed sources said.

President Jawara recently expressed surprise at the slowness in extraditing Sanyang from Guinea-Bissau and asked the country's government to hand him over without delay.

However, diplomatic sources in Banjul and Dakar said Guinea-Bissau was unlikely to extradite Sanyang as there was not relevant judicial convention between the two countries and also because the

Guinea-Bissau authorities had accused the Gambians of harbouring opposition elements.

Sources close to the Guinea-Bissau embassy in Dakar said Guinea-Bissau had asked Gambia to extradite or expel these people but without success, and so would be unlikely to turn to extradite Sanyang.

Where Sanyang found financial backing, arms and organisation for the coup attempt is so far unknown. President Jawara has often spoken of foreign involvement but has named no names.

Senegalese military sources said the uprising was organised in a military way rather than being a spontaneous revolt.

Residents say that food is scarce and a curfew is still in effect, limiting night life. A draft for a proposed Senegal-Gambia confederation written by Senegalese jurists is being studied in Banjul but the contents are secret, diplomatic sources said.

President Jawara has been touring Gambia to persuade its

600,000 inhabitants the merger would be a good idea, but the merchant class is unconvinced since it would mean harmonisation of customs duties, the sources said.

Until now, Gambia, which has low customs duties, has imported up to five times its needs in goods, especially textiles and manufactured items. Most of these are then smuggled into Senegal, where tariffs are high, they said.

The idea of confederation has been favourably received by most Senegalese, the diplomatic sources said. Visible signs of a de facto melding of the two countries can be seen in a planned English supplement to the Senegalese pro-government daily, Le Soleil and English bulletins on radio senegal.

Another symbol of the possible joint destiny of the two countries is the sight of two countries guarding a Gambian bayracks — one in Senegalese camouflage fatigues and the other in the blue drab of the Gambian Field Force.

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